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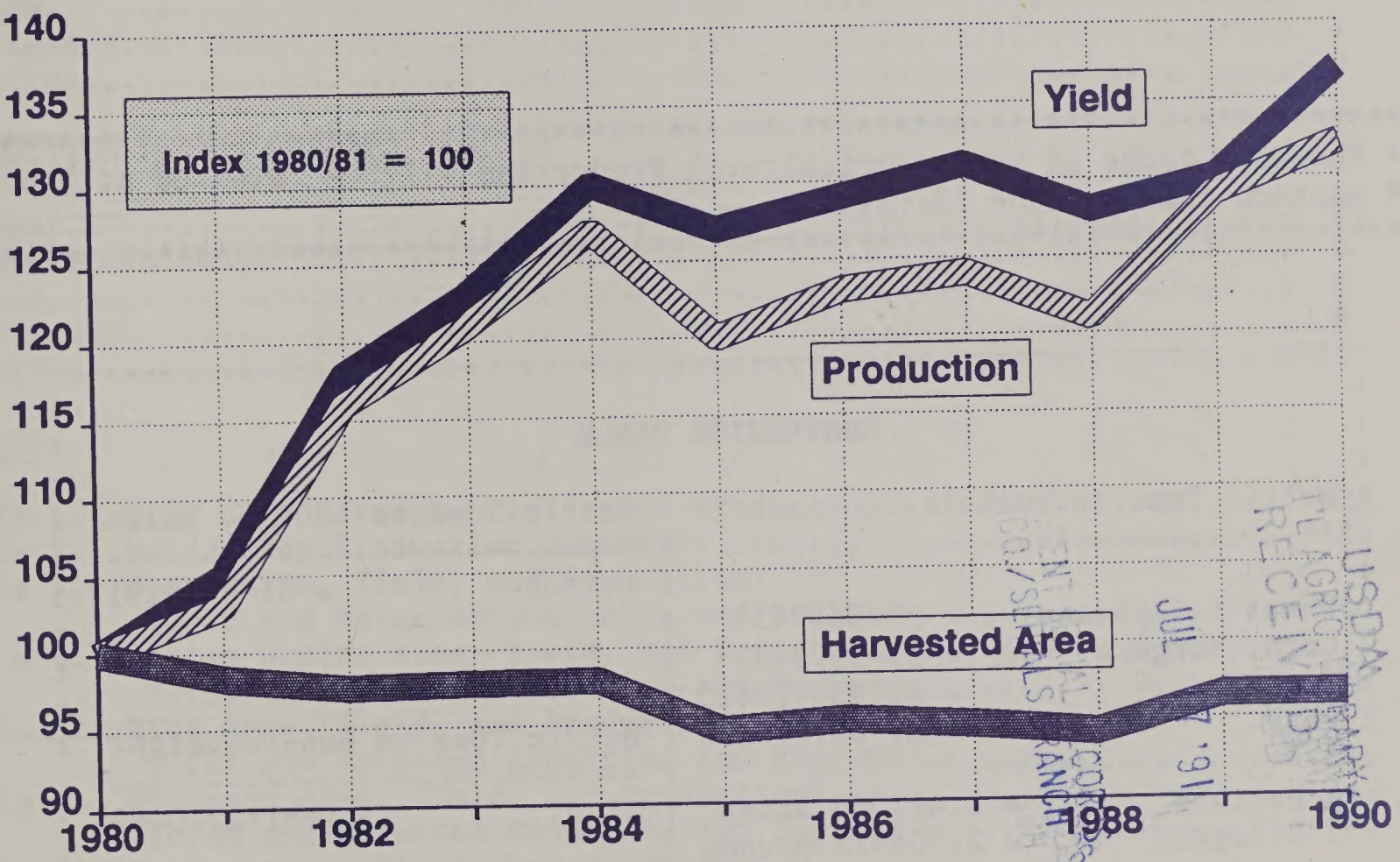
World Agricultural Production

China Rice



Production Articles This Month...

China Rice
USSR Grain
World Sugar
World Dried Fruit
Canada Grains
World Cotton
World Dairy

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-254), May 9, 1991.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 382-8888 or by FAX (202) 447-7729.

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* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
* eastern time on June 12, 1991. *
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CONVERSION TABLE

Metric Tons to Bushels		Metric Tons to 480-lb. Bales	
		Cotton	= MT*4.592917
Wheat & Soybeans	= MT*36.7437		
Corn, Sorghum, Rye	= MT*39.36825		
Barley	= MT*45.929625		
Oats	= MT*68.894438	Metric Tons to Hundredweight	
1 hectare	= 2.471044 acres	Rice	=MT*22.04622
1 kilogram	= 2.204622 pounds		

NOTE: BEGINNING WITH THE MAY EDITION, THIS CIRCULAR SERIES COMBINES DATA FOR THE TERRITORIES FORMERLY KNOWN AS EAST GERMANY (GDR) AND WEST GERMANY (FRG) UNDER THE HEADING GERMANY. LIKEWISE, DATA FOR THE TERRITORY FORMERLY CALLED EAST GERMANY (GDR) ARE INCLUDED IN AGGREGATES FOR THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC-12) AND EXCLUDED FROM AGGREGATES FOR EASTERN EUROPE. BECAUSE OF THIS, DATA FOR "GERMANY", EASTERN EUROPE, AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC-12) ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH DATA PUBLISHED IN PRIOR EDITIONS OF THIS CIRCULAR SERIES AND MAY NOT BE COMPARABLE WITH SUCH ESTIMATES FOUND IN OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

* U.S. G.P.O.:1991-281-074-40296/FAS

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May 1991

WHEAT: World production for 1991/92 is projected at 554.5 million metric tons, down 37.9 million, or 6 percent, from the 1990/91 harvest. Foreign production is projected at 498.2 million tons, down 19.8 million or 4 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is projected at 56.4 million tons, down 18.2 million or 24 percent from 1991.

- **USSR** — Production is projected at 92.0 million tons, down 16.0 million or 15 percent from 1990/91. The reduction is due primarily to reduced area and lower anticipated yields.

- **Argentina** — Production is projected at 10.0 million tons, down 1.2 million or 11 percent from 1990/91. Harvested area is forecast to be down roughly 10 percent while yield is forecast to be near average.

- **Australia** — Production is projected at 12.5 million tons, down 3.2 million or 20 percent from 1990/91. Farmers are expected to reduce plantings by 12 percent owing to poor wheat price prospects.

- **Brazil** — Production is projected at 4.8 million tons, up 1.7 million or 53 percent from 1990/91. Area and yields are forecast at average levels. The 1990/91 crop was reduced by frost damage.

- **Canada** — Production is projected at 26.1 million tons, down 5.7 million or 18 percent from 1990/91. After last year's record crop, yield is forecast at a normal level, with harvested area virtually unchanged.

- **China** — Production is projected at 95.0 million tons, down 2.5 million tons or 3 percent from last year's record crop. Winter wheat area is estimated to have increased slightly and good yields are anticipated because of mostly favorable weather. Planting conditions for the spring wheat crop have been favorable.

- **East Europe** — Production is projected at 37.9 million tons, down 3.2 million or 8 percent from the 1990/91 crop. The decrease is due mainly to reductions in estimated area and, in Bulgaria and Romania, to poor weather.

- o **EC-12** — Production is projected at 89.0 million tons, up 4.2 million or 5 percent from 1990/91. Fall and winter weather throughout the EC was generally favorable. Spain, France, Greece, Portugal, and the United Kingdom are likely to show significant production increases, while modest production declines are forecast for Italy and the Netherlands.

- o **India** — Production is projected at a near record 54.0 million tons, up 4.3 million or 9 percent from 1990/91. Wheat area is estimated to have increased 3 percent while estimated yield was boosted by excellent planting moisture and timely winter rains. Harvesting has progressed under mostly dry conditions.

- o **Pakistan** — Production is projected at a record 15.0 million tons, up 0.7 million or 5 percent from 1990/91. Wheat area is forecast to have increased barely 1 percent, but crop yield was boosted by a long cool growing season and plentiful winter rainfall.

- o **Turkey** — Production is projected at 15.5 million tons, up 0.5 million or 3 percent from the 1990/91 crop and 1.0 million tons short of the record 1988/89 production. Winter weather was very favorable over the major producing areas with the exception of the southeast.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1991/92 is projected at 830.6 million tons, up 6.1 million or less than 1 percent from last year. Foreign production is projected at 590.2 million tons, down 3.7 million or less than 1 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** — Production is projected at 240.4 million tons, up 9.8 million or 4 percent from last year.

- o **USSR** — Production is projected at 104.5 million tons, down 8.8 million or 8 percent from 1990/91. Increases in corn and barley area will likely be more than offset by lower yields.

- o **Brazil** — Production is projected at 26.7 million tons, up 2.6 million or 11 percent from 1990/91. Both winter barley and summer coarse grains are forecast to recover from 1990/91's low levels.

- o **East Europe** — Production is estimated at 57.2 million tons, up 4.6 million tons or 9 percent from the 1990/91 crop. The increase in production is due to higher estimated area and yield following last year's drought-reduced crops.

- **Turkey** — Production is estimated at 9.4 million tons, up 0.5 million tons or 6 percent from the 1990/91 crop. Early spring rains have favored yields.

- **China** — Production is projected at 99.4 million tons, down 6.6 million or 6 percent from 1990/91. Farmers are expected to reduce corn area in 1991 because of unusually large stocks and depressed prices following last year's record corn crop. Coarse grain yields are also expected to decline from last year's exceptionally good yields.

- **Canada** — Production is projected at 23.0 million tons, down 3.0 million or 12 percent from 1990/91. Lower harvested area is estimated for barley, oats, and rye, while yields are projected at average levels.

- **EC-12** — Production is projected at 90.8 million tons, up 6.4 million or 8 percent from 1990/91. France, Italy, and Spain are expected to show increases after 1990/91's drought-reduced summer crops. Favorable weather in Spain has significantly increased the winter barley yield potential.

- **South Africa** — Production is projected at 8.6 million tons, up 1.0 million or 13 percent from 1990/91. Corn output, at 8.0 million tons, is seen rebounding from 1990/91's weather reduced harvest. Average yield is assumed for the corn crop that will be planted in November 1991.

- **India** — Production is projected at 33.0 million tons, down 2.0 million or 6 percent from the 1990/91 record harvest. Most of the estimated decrease is attributed to a return to more normal yields, as well as diversion of some millet area to alternative crops.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1991/92 is projected at 345.9 million tons, down 3.1 million or less than 1 percent from the 1990/91 crop. Foreign production in 1991/92 is projected at 341.0 million tons, down 2.8 million or less than 1 percent from from 1990/91. U.S. output is projected at 4.9 million tons, down 0.2 million or 2 percent from last season.

OILSEEDS: World oilseed production for 1991/92 is forecast at 223.0 million tons, up 5.3 million or 2 percent from 1990/91. Foreign production is forecast at a record 162.5 million, up 5.3 million or 3 percent from 1990/91. U.S. oilseed production is projected at 60.5 million, essentially unchanged from 1990/91.

COTTON: World production for 1991/92 is projected at a record 91.0 million bales, 5 percent more than the current season and 2 percent above the previous record 89-million-bale crop harvested in 1984/85. U.S. production is projected at 16.0 million bales, 3 percent above last year and the largest crop since 1953/54 when output hit 16.4 million bales. Total foreign production is projected at 75.0 million bales, a gain of 5 percent over 1990/91 and second only to the 1984/85 record of 76.0 million bales.

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1990/91

WHEAT: World production for 1990/91 is estimated at a record 592.5 million tons, up 2.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month. Upward revisions were made for Turkey and China.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1990/91 is estimated at 824.5 million tons, down 1.5 million or less than 1 percent from last month. Reduced estimates for Nigeria, Romania, and Bulgaria were partly offset by a higher estimate for China.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1990/91 is estimated at a record 349.0 million tons, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month. Downward revisions were made for the USSR and Bangladesh but the estimate for Australia was raised slightly.

OILSEEDS: Total world oilseeds production during 1990/91 is forecast at a record 217.7 million tons, down 0.5 million from last month, but up 3.0 million or 1 percent from 1989/90. Foreign production during 1990/91 is estimated to be a record 157.2 million tons, down 0.4 million from last month, but up 1.7 million or 1 percent from last year. U.S. total oilseed production is estimated at 60.5 million, down 0.1 million from last month but up 1.2 million or 2 percent from last year.

* **Soybeans:** World production for 1990/91 is estimated at 104.1 million tons, down 0.7 million from last month or 1 percent, and down 3.1 million or 3 percent from last year. Total foreign soybean output is estimated at 51.8 million tons, down 0.7 million or 1 percent from last month and down 3.0 million or 6 percent from 1989/90. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** — Production is estimated at 52.3 million tons, unchanged from last month and down marginally from last year.

  - o **Brazil** — Production is forecast at 16.0 million tons, down 1.0 million or 6 percent from last month and down 21 percent from last year. The decrease in production is due to weather-reduced yield prospects in the soybean growing regions of Rio Grande do Sul.

- o **India** — Production is estimated at a record 2.4 million tons, up 0.3 million or 14 percent from last month and up 41 percent from last year's record harvest. Crop cutting surveys show crop yield and harvested area were higher than previously estimated.

- o **Mexico** — Production is estimated at 0.6 million tons, up 0.1 million or 21 percent from last month, but down 42 percent from last year. Beneficial summer rains have increased expected average yield.

- o **Paraguay** — Production is estimated at 1.3 million tons, down 0.1 million or 7 percent from last month and down 17 percent from last year. The reduction is due to lower estimated area. The 1990/91 crop was also negatively impacted by a lack of precipitation during critical growth stages.

* **Cottonseed:** World production for 1990/91 is forecast at 34.1 million tons, up marginally from last month and up 2.4 million or 7 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 28.7 million tons, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 1.2 million or 4 percent above last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** — The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates production at 5.4 million tons, down 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 28 percent from 1989/90. Higher estimated harvested area was more than offset by reduced average yields.

- o **India** — Production is estimated at 4.1 million tons, down 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month and down 12 percent from last year's record harvest. The cottonseed yield estimate was reduced due to lower lint output from poor harvest conditions.

- o **Soviet Union** — Production is estimated at 5.4 million tons, up 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month, but down 3 percent from last year.

* **Peanuts:** World production for 1990/91 is forecast at 21.6 million tons, down marginally from last month and down 0.3 million or 1 percent from 1989/90. Total foreign production is estimated at 19.9 million tons, down marginally from last month and down 0.1 million or 1 percent from 1989/90. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** — Production is estimated at 1.6 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 10 percent from 1989/90.

* **Sunflowerseed:** World production for 1990/91 is forecast at 22.0 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and up marginally from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 21.0 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 0.2 million or 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** — Production is estimated at 1.0 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 29 percent from 1989/90.

  - o **Argentina** — Production is estimated at 3.9 million tons, up 0.3 million or 8 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year. Excellent summer weather is expected to increase average yield to a record 1.7 tons per hectare.

* **Rapeseed:** World production for 1990/91 is forecast at a record 25.4 million tons, down marginally from last month, but up 3.5 million or 16 percent from last year. There were no significant changes this month.

* **Flaxseed:** World production for 1990/91 is forecast at 2.3 million tons, down marginally from last month, but up 0.5 million or 26 percent from last year. While production by the United States is small, this year's output is expected to increase by 213 percent over last year, to 97,000 tons. Total foreign production is pegged at 2.2 million tons, down marginally from last month, but up 0.4 million or 23 percent from last year. There were no significant changes this month.

* **Copra:** World production for 1990/91 is forecast at 4.96 million tons, up 55,000 tons or 1 percent from last month and up 1 percent from last year. Copra production reached a record 5.3 million in 1985/86. There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Palm Kernels:** World production for 1990/91 is forecast at 3.3 million tons, down marginally from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Palm Oil:** World production for 1990/91 is forecast at a record 10.9 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down 21,000 tons from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

COTTON: World cotton production in 1990/91 is estimated at 86.8 million bales, down 0.2 million bales or less than 1 percent from last month but up 6.6 million bales or 8 percent from last year. Foreign production is estimated at 71.3 million bales, down 0.2 million from last month but up 3.3 million bales or 5 percent from the 1989/90 estimate. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 15.5 million bales, up slightly from last month and up 27 percent from last year. Area increased slightly.

- **India** — Production is estimated at 9.4 million bales, down 0.3 million or 3 percent from last month, and down 12 percent from last year's record crop. Yields were forecast lower due to weather problems, including drought in Gujarat and late-season heavy rainfall in north and central India.

- **Australia** — Production is estimated at a record 1.8 million bales, up 0.2 million or 9 percent from last month, and up 25 percent from last year's record harvest. Yields were forecast higher after a nearly ideal harvest period.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	May	1989/90	1990/91	May
	--Million Acres--			--Million Acres--			--Bushels per Acre--			--Million Bushels--		
All Wheat	76.6	77.3		62.2	69.4		32.7	39.5		2,037	2,739	2,071
Winter	55.1	57.0	51.0	41.5	50.0	40.5	35.0	40.7	36.9	1,455	2,033	1,496
Other	21.5	20.3		20.7	19.4		28.1	36.4		582	705	575
Rye	2.0	1.6		0.5	0.4		28.2	27.1		14	10	12
Soybeans	60.8	57.8		59.5	56.5		32.3	34.0		1,924	1,922	1,875
Corn	72.2	74.2		64.7	67.0		116.3	118.5		7,525	7,933	8,275
Sorghum	12.6	10.5		11.1	9.1		55.4	62.9		615	571	640
Barley	9.1	8.2		8.3	7.5		48.6	55.9		404	419	425
Oats	12.1	10.4		6.9	5.9		54.3	60.1		374	357	300
							--Pounds per Acre--			--Million CWT--		
Rice	2.7	2.9		2.7	2.8		5,749	5,507		154.5	154.9	154.0
										--Million 480-Pound--		
All Cotton	10.6	12.4		9.5	11.7		614	634		12.2	15.5	16.0

1/Estimates from USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) for 1989/90, 1990/91 and winter wheat forecast for 1991/92.
All other 1991/92 projections are from USDA Interagency Commodity Estimates Committees.

May 1991

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 2

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			USSR	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Other Countries
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC–12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo–nesia	Paki–stan	Thai–land	Argen–tina	Brazil	Aus–tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	—Million Metric Tons—																			
Wheat																				
1989/90	537.9	482.5	55.4	24.6	4.0	82.0	4.4	40.9	92.3	90.8	54.1	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.2	5.6	14.1	2.0	12.5	15.4
1990/91 prel.	592.5	517.9	74.5	31.8	3.9	84.9	5.0	41.0	108.0	97.5	49.7	0.0	14.3	0.0	11.2	3.1	15.7	1.7	15.0	18.2
1991/92 proj.																				
May	554.5	498.2	56.4	26.1	3.8	89.0	4.1	37.9	92.0	95.0	54.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	10.0	4.8	12.5	2.4	15.5	17.3
Coarse Grains																				
1989/90	800.4	579.0	221.4	23.5	14.1	89.6	12.4	60.7	104.8	93.5	34.6	5.0	2.7	4.3	8.3	22.5	6.9	9.5	7.5	79.1
1990/91 prel.	824.5	593.9	230.6	26.0	16.3	84.4	13.6	52.6	113.3	106.0	35.0	5.3	2.9	4.0	11.1	24.2	6.8	7.6	8.9	76.2
1991/92 proj.																				
May	830.6	590.2	240.4	23.0	16.0	90.8	12.2	57.2	104.5	99.4	33.0	5.6	2.4	4.1	10.2	26.7	7.4	8.6	9.4	79.7
Rice (Milled)																				
1989/90	344.0	338.9	5.1	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.2	1.7	126.1	74.1	29.1	3.2	13.3	0.2	4.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	23.3
1990/91 prel.	349.0	343.8	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.2	1.6	129.5	75.0	29.2	3.1	11.4	0.2	6.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	23.9
1991/92 proj.																				
May	345.9	341.0	4.9																	
Total Grains 1/																				
1989/90	1,682.4	1,400.5	281.9	48.0	18.5	173.0	16.8	101.8	198.8	310.4	162.7	34.1	20.4	17.6	18.7	33.0	21.7	11.5	20.2	193.4
1990/91 prel.	1,765.9	1,455.7	310.2	57.8	20.4	170.9	18.6	93.8	222.9	333.0	159.6	34.5	20.3	15.4	22.5	34.0	23.1	9.3	24.1	195.7
1991/92 proj.																				
May	1,731.0	1,429.4	301.6																	
Oilseeds 2/																				
1988/89	203.9	153.6	50.3	5.9	1.0	11.9	0.6	4.7	13.4	30.6	19.4	2.0	3.2	0.8	10.7	24.6	0.8	0.8	2.3	21.0
1989/90 prel.	214.8	155.5	59.2	4.9	1.4	11.4	0.7	5.5	14.3	28.5	19.5	2.0	3.3	0.9	15.8	21.8	2.4	1.0	2.3	19.8
1990/91 proj.																				
Apr.	218.1	157.5	60.6	5.7	0.9	12.7	0.7	4.8	13.4	33.1	19.9	2.1	3.6	0.7	16.1	18.5	1.0	0.9	2.0	21.5
May	217.7	157.2	60.5	5.7	1.0	12.7	0.7	4.8	13.5	33.1	20.1	2.1	3.6	0.7	16.3	17.5	1.0	0.9	2.0	21.4
	—Million 480–Pound Bales—																			
Cotton																				
1988/89	84.9	69.5	15.4	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	12.7	19.1	8.5	0.0	6.5	0.2	0.9	3.4	1.3	0.4	3.0	10.4
1989/90 prel.	80.2	68.0	12.2	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.1	12.3	17.4	10.7	0.0	6.7	0.1	1.3	3.0	1.4	0.3	2.8	9.6
1990/91 proj.																				
April	87.0	71.5	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.1	12.0	20.5	9.6	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	1.6	0.2	3.0	10.1
May	86.8	71.3	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.1	12.0	20.5	9.4	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	1.8	0.2	3.0	10.0

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above. Estimates of Soviet total grain production, including wheat, coarse grains, rice (rough), minor grains and pulses are 210.9 million tons in 1989/90, 235.0 million in 1990/91, and 210.0 million forecast in 1991/92.
2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the six major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also include copra and palm kernels for all countries.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

MAY 1991

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. May	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. May
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---			---Million Metric Tons---		
World	225.5	231.4		2.39	2.56		537.9	592.5	554.5
United States	25.2	28.1		2.20	2.66		55.4	74.5	56.4
Total Foreign	200.3	203.4	201.4	2.41	2.55	2.47	482.5	517.9	498.2
Maj. Foreign Exporters	45.0	46.3	44.9	2.91	3.10	3.06	130.9	143.6	137.6
Argentina	5.5	5.9	5.3	1.86	1.90	1.89	10.2	11.2	10.0
Australia	8.9	9.9	8.7	1.58	1.59	1.44	14.1	15.7	12.5
Canada	13.6	14.1	14.0	1.80	2.26	1.86	24.6	31.8	26.1
EC-12	17.0	16.5	16.9	4.83	5.15	5.26	82.0	84.9	89.0
Major Importers	96.4	97.3	95.9	2.48	2.68	2.53	239.0	260.5	242.1
Brazil	3.4	2.7	3.2	1.65	1.16	1.50	5.6	3.1	4.8
China	29.8	30.3	30.5	3.04	3.22	3.11	90.8	97.5	95.0
Eastern Europe	9.9	10.0	9.9	4.14	4.11	3.83	40.9	41.0	37.9
Egypt	0.6	0.7	0.8	5.05	5.79	6.40	3.2	4.3	4.8
Other N. Africa 1/	4.7	5.1	5.3	1.13	1.11	1.28	5.3	5.6	6.8
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.47	3.66	3.46	1.0	1.0	0.9
USSR	47.7	48.2	46.0	1.94	2.24	2.00	92.3	108.0	92.0
Other Foreign	58.9	59.8	60.6	1.91	1.91	1.95	112.6	113.9	118.4
India	24.1	23.5	24.3	2.24	2.12	2.22	54.1	49.7	54.0
Iran	6.0	6.1	6.2	0.97	1.00	1.03	5.8	6.1	6.4
Mexico	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.21	4.11	4.00	4.0	3.9	3.8
Non-EC W. Europe	0.8	0.9	0.8	5.19	5.40	5.01	4.4	5.0	4.1
Pakistan	7.7	7.8	8.0	1.87	1.82	1.89	14.4	14.3	15.0
South Africa	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.11	1.00	1.26	2.0	1.7	2.4
Turkey	8.7	8.8	8.8	1.44	1.71	1.76	12.5	15.0	15.5
Others	8.7	10.0	9.7	1.76	1.81	1.78	15.4	18.2	17.3

1/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. May	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. May
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---			---Million Metric Tons---		
World 1/	321.0	318.5		2.49	2.59		800.4	824.5	830.6
United States	37.0	36.4		5.98	6.34		221.4	230.6	240.4
Total Foreign	284.0	282.2	284.1	2.04	2.10	2.08	579.0	593.9	590.2
Maj. Foreign Exporters	21.4	21.1	21.6	2.46	2.62	2.47	52.5	55.4	53.2
Argentina	3.2	3.5	3.6	2.64	3.20	2.82	8.3	11.1	10.2
Australia	4.0	4.3	4.8	1.71	1.61	1.53	6.9	6.8	7.4
Canada	8.3	8.0	7.5	2.84	3.24	3.07	23.5	26.0	23.0
South Africa	4.4	3.8	4.2	2.18	1.97	2.07	9.5	7.6	8.6
Thailand	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.78	2.58	2.72	4.3	4.0	4.1
Major Importers	103.7	99.8	101.8	2.73	2.82	2.77	283.3	281.6	282.3
Eastern Europe	16.4	15.9	16.2	3.70	3.30	3.52	60.7	52.6	57.2
EC-12	20.2	19.2	19.2	4.43	4.39	4.74	89.6	84.4	90.8
Other W. Europe	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.97	4.46	4.10	12.4	13.6	12.2
Mexico	7.5	8.2	8.5	1.88	1.97	1.88	14.1	16.3	16.0
USSR	56.0	52.9	54.5	1.87	2.14	1.92	104.8	113.3	104.5
Other Major Import. 2/	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.83	3.63	3.70	1.6	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	158.9	161.3	160.7	1.53	1.59	1.58	243.3	256.9	254.7
Brazil	12.5	13.5	13.5	1.79	1.79	1.98	22.5	24.2	26.7
China	28.2	28.7	28.3	3.31	3.69	3.52	93.5	106.0	99.4
India	37.7	38.9	37.8	0.92	0.90	0.87	34.6	35.0	33.0
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	3.1	1.85	1.83	1.84	5.0	5.3	5.6
Nigeria	9.9	9.5	9.9	0.82	0.67	0.84	8.1	6.3	8.3
Philippines	3.6	3.8	3.9	1.24	1.24	1.24	4.5	4.7	4.9
Turkey	4.4	4.5	4.5	1.70	1.99	2.11	7.5	8.9	9.4
Others	59.8	59.5	59.9	1.13	1.12	1.13	67.6	66.5	67.5
BARLEY									
World	74.8	73.2		2.27	2.54		169.8	185.8	177.3
United States	3.4	3.0		2.62	3.00		8.8	9.1	9.3
Total Foreign	71.4	70.2	72.0	2.25	2.52	2.33	161.0	176.7	168.0
Australia	2.4	2.5	2.9	1.73	1.61	1.50	4.1	4.1	4.4
Canada	4.7	4.6	4.3	2.50	2.93	2.73	11.7	13.5	11.8
China	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.74	1.73	1.73	5.7	5.7	5.7
Eastern Europe	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.05	4.07	3.75	14.6	14.8	13.3
EC-12	12.6	12.3	12.0	4.05	4.15	4.32	51.0	50.9	51.8
Other W. Europe	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.87	4.31	3.91	5.9	6.3	5.9
Turkey	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.46	1.76	1.91	4.9	6.0	6.5
USSR	27.6	26.1	28.5	1.75	2.34	1.89	48.5	61.0	54.0
Others	12.4	12.9	12.6	1.18	1.11	1.17	14.6	14.4	14.7

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

MAY 1991

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. May	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. May
CORN	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---			---Million Metric Tons---		
World	126.1	126.7		3.66	3.69		461.2	467.8	492.2
United States	26.2	27.1		7.30	7.44		191.2	201.5	210.2
Total Foreign	99.9	99.6	102.9	2.70	2.67	2.74	270.0	266.3	282.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	6.7	6.5	6.9	2.72	2.82	2.75	18.2	18.2	19.0
Argentina	1.7	2.0	2.2	3.06	3.75	3.27	5.2	7.5	7.2
South Africa	3.6	3.1	3.4	2.47	2.26	2.35	8.9	7.0	8.0
Thailand	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.93	2.74	2.88	4.1	3.7	3.8
Major Importers	21.2	19.7	22.3	3.95	3.39	3.80	83.8	66.7	84.6
Eastern Europe	7.1	6.5	7.0	4.21	3.24	4.00	29.7	21.1	27.8
EC-12	3.9	3.5	4.0	6.91	6.26	7.08	26.9	21.6	28.1
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.68	7.91	7.88	1.7	1.8	1.7
Mexico	5.8	6.6	7.0	1.68	1.82	1.71	9.8	12.0	12.0
USSR	4.1	2.8	4.0	3.71	3.50	3.63	15.3	9.8	14.5
Other Maj. Import. 2/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.28	4.10	4.18	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	72.0	73.4	73.7	2.33	2.47	2.42	168.0	181.3	178.4
Brazil	12.1	13.0	13.0	1.80	1.81	2.00	21.8	23.5	26.0
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.1	6.36	7.00	6.00	6.4	7.0	6.6
China	20.4	21.0	20.6	3.88	4.29	4.08	78.9	90.0	84.0
Egypt	0.8	0.8	0.9	5.37	5.43	5.59	4.5	4.6	4.8
India	5.9	5.9	5.9	1.61	1.61	1.53	9.4	9.5	9.0
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	3.1	1.85	1.83	1.84	5.0	5.3	5.6
Philippines	3.6	3.8	3.9	1.24	1.24	1.24	4.5	4.7	4.9
Zimbabwe	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.69	1.52	1.67	1.9	1.6	2.0
Others	24.4	23.9	24.1	1.46	1.47	1.47	35.5	35.2	35.6
SORGHUM									
World	40.6	39.7		1.35	1.34		54.8	53.2	54.6
United States	4.5	3.7		3.48	3.95		15.6	14.5	16.3
Total Foreign	36.1	36.0	35.9	1.08	1.08	1.07	39.1	38.7	38.3
Argentina	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.86	3.33	2.86	2.0	2.5	2.0
Australia	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.27	1.95	2.00	0.9	0.9	1.0
China	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.72	3.35	3.17	4.4	5.2	5.0
India	14.9	15.0	15.0	0.86	0.83	0.80	12.9	12.5	12.0
Mexico	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.88	2.85	2.92	3.8	3.7	3.5
Nigeria	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.80	0.64	0.80	3.5	2.8	3.5
South Africa	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.11	1.08	1.11	0.3	0.2	0.3
Sudan	3.1	3.0	3.0	0.52	0.50	0.50	1.6	1.5	1.5
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.44	1.39	1.47	0.2	0.3	0.3
Others	9.2	9.1	9.2	1.04	1.00	1.02	9.5	9.1	9.3

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

MAY 1991

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. May	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. May
OATS	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---			---Million Metric Tons---		
World	22.7	21.7		1.84	2.00		41.8	43.4	40.7
United States	2.8	2.4		1.95	2.16		5.4	5.2	4.4
Total Foreign	19.9	19.3	19.2	1.83	1.98	1.89	36.4	38.2	36.3
USSR	10.8	10.7	10.5	1.57	1.68	1.62	16.8	18.0	17.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.7	3.4	3.5	1.97	2.14	1.99	7.3	7.4	7.0
Argentina	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.44	1.43	1.33	0.6	0.6	0.6
Australia	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.44	1.42	1.38	1.6	1.6	1.8
Canada	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.08	2.33	2.22	3.5	3.5	3.0
Sweden	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.54	4.51	3.86	1.5	1.6	1.6
Other Foreign	5.5	5.2	5.2	2.25	2.48	2.36	12.3	12.8	12.3
China	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.20	1.21	1.18	0.7	0.7	0.7
Eastern Europe	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.59	2.78	2.62	3.1	3.2	3.0
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.24	4.55	4.00	0.3	0.4	0.4
Poland	0.8	0.7	0.8	2.72	2.84	2.67	2.2	2.1	2.0
EC-12	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.82	3.26	3.14	5.2	5.3	5.4
France	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.73	3.86	3.81	1.0	0.9	0.8
Germany	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.68	4.49	4.62	2.4	2.7	2.7
Finland	0.4	0.5	0.4	3.24	3.67	3.28	1.4	1.7	1.3
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.13	4.58	4.00	0.4	0.6	0.5
Others	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.12	1.09	1.11	1.4	1.4	1.4
RYE									
World	16.9	16.8		2.22	2.32		37.6	38.9	31.2
United States	0.2	0.2		1.77	1.70		0.3	0.3	0.3
Total Foreign	16.7	16.6	13.9	2.23	2.33	2.23	37.3	38.7	30.9
USSR	10.7	10.4	8.5	1.87	2.02	1.82	20.1	21.0	15.5
Maj. Foreign Exporter									
Canada	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.74	1.74	1.71	0.9	0.9	0.6
Other Foreign									
Eastern Europe	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.93	2.87	2.82	9.7	9.9	9.5
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.06	2.46	2.22	0.2	0.2	0.2
Poland	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.95	2.86	2.83	8.6	8.8	8.5
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.05	4.26	3.82	0.7	0.7	0.7
EC-12	1.6	1.6	1.2	3.33	3.36	3.64	5.3	5.4	4.3
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.82	4.95	4.84	0.5	0.5	0.5
Germany	1.0	1.1	0.6	3.86	3.80	4.76	3.9	4.1	3.0
Others	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.29	2.38	2.11	1.3	1.5	1.0

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below, plus millet and mixed grain.
2/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 5

Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION (Rough Basis)			MILLING RATE			PRODUCTION (Milled Basis)		
	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. May	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. May	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. May	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. May
	—Million Hectares—			—Metric Tons Per Hectare—			—Million Metric Tons—			—In Percent—			—Million Metric Tons—		
World	146.5	146.7		3.5	3.5		508.1	515.2	510.6	67.7	67.7	67.7	344.0	349.0	345.9
United States	1.1	1.1		6.4	6.2		7.0	7.0	7.0	73.0	73.0	0.7	5.1	5.1	4.9
Total Foreign	145.4	145.6	144.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	501.1	508.2	505.2	67.6	67.7	67.5	338.9	343.8	341.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.8	16.5		2.3	2.2		38.5	35.7		64.0	63.8		24.6	22.8	
Burma	4.7	4.8		2.9	2.9		13.5	13.7		60.0	60.0		8.1	8.2	
Pakistan	2.1	2.0		2.3	2.3		4.8	4.7		66.7	66.7		3.2	3.1	
Thailand	10.0	9.7		2.0	1.8		20.2	17.3		66.0	66.0		13.3	11.4	
Major Importers	13.8	13.7		4.2	4.3		58.3	58.4		66.1	66.0		38.5	38.6	
EC-12	0.3	0.4		6.2	6.4		2.1	2.4		67.0	67.4		1.4	1.6	
Indonesia	10.5	10.3		4.2	4.4		44.7	45.0		65.0	65.0		29.1	29.2	
Nigeria	0.6	0.7		1.4	1.4		0.9	0.9		60.0	60.0		0.5	0.6	
Republic of Korea	1.3	1.2		6.4	6.2		8.1	7.7		72.8	72.6		5.9	5.6	
Other Maj. Import. 1/	1.0	1.1		2.4	2.3		2.5	2.5		65.5	65.5		1.6	1.6	
Other Foreign	114.8	115.4		3.5	3.6		404.3	414.0		68.2	68.2		275.8	282.4	
Australia	0.1	0.1		8.0	8.6		0.9	0.8		71.5	71.5		0.7	0.5	
Bangladesh	10.5	10.5		2.6	2.6		27.0	26.9		66.7	66.7		18.0	17.9	
Brazil	4.3	4.8		1.7	2.0		7.2	9.8		68.0	68.0		4.9	6.7	
China	32.7	32.7		5.5	5.7		180.1	185.0		70.0	70.0		126.1	129.5	
India	42.2	42.2		2.6	2.7		111.1	112.5		66.7	66.7		74.1	75.0	
Japan	2.1	2.1		6.2	6.3		12.9	13.1		72.8	72.8		9.4	9.6	
Philippines	3.4	3.5		2.6	2.7		8.9	9.4		65.0	65.0		5.8	6.1	
USSR	0.7	0.6		3.9	4.0		2.6	2.4		65.0	65.0		1.7	1.6	
Vietnam	5.9	5.9		3.1	3.1		18.4	18.0		65.0	65.0		12.0	11.7	
Others	12.9	13.2		2.7	2.7		35.2	36.2		66.1	66.1		23.3	23.9	

1/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, and Saudi Arabia.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1990/91 Proj.			Prel.	1990/91 Proj.	
	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1988/89	1989/90	Apr.	May	1988/89	1989/90	Apr.	May
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
SOYBEANS											
World	55.87	58.03	54.54	1.71	1.85	1.92	1.91	95.55	107.18	104.80	104.06
United States	23.22	24.09	22.87	1.82	2.17	2.29	2.29	42.15	52.35	52.30	52.30
Total Foreign	32.65	33.94	31.67	1.64	1.62	1.66	1.63	53.40	54.82	52.49	51.76
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.17	16.35	14.70	1.84	1.90	1.90	1.84	29.70	31.09	28.00	27.00
Argentina	4.00	4.95	4.80	1.63	2.17	2.29	2.29	6.50	10.75	11.00	11.00
Brazil	12.17	11.40	9.90	1.91	1.78	1.72	1.62	23.20	20.34	17.00	16.00
Other Foreign	16.48	17.59	16.97	1.44	1.35	1.44	1.46	23.70	23.73	24.49	24.76
Canada	0.53	0.54	0.50	2.16	2.26	2.63	2.63	1.15	1.22	1.33	1.33
China	8.12	8.06	7.50	1.43	1.27	1.52	1.52	11.65	10.23	11.40	11.40
Eastern Europe	0.56	0.54	0.55	1.20	1.51	1.31	1.31	0.67	0.82	0.71	0.71
EC-12	0.53	0.61	0.66	3.10	3.19	2.82	2.82	1.66	1.95	1.85	1.85
India	1.73	2.13	2.30	0.89	0.80	0.95	1.04	1.55	1.72	2.10	2.40
Indonesia	1.18	1.15	1.25	1.02	0.96	0.96	0.96	1.20	1.10	1.20	1.20
Paraguay	0.85	0.98	0.89	1.90	1.61	1.43	1.46	1.62	1.58	1.40	1.30
USSR	0.76	0.83	0.84	1.16	1.15	1.10	1.10	0.88	0.96	0.92	0.92
Others	2.21	2.74	2.49	1.51	1.52	1.43	1.46	3.33	4.17	3.58	3.65
COTTONSEED											
World	33.75	32.35	33.92	0.98	0.98	1.00	1.00	33.21	31.71	34.05	34.07
United States	4.84	3.86	4.75	1.14	1.10	1.17	1.14	5.50	4.24	5.52	5.41
Total Foreign	28.92	28.49	29.18	0.96	0.96	0.98	0.98	27.71	27.47	28.53	28.66
China	5.53	5.20	5.53	1.27	1.24	1.37	1.37	7.05	6.44	7.60	7.60
India	7.34	7.33	7.70	0.51	0.63	0.54	0.53	3.71	4.65	4.18	4.07
Pakistan	2.51	2.60	2.69	1.14	1.12	1.16	1.21	2.85	2.91	3.18	3.27
USSR	3.43	3.34	3.15	1.65	1.67	1.67	1.71	5.65	5.57	5.25	5.40
Others	10.10	10.02	10.10	0.84	0.79	0.83	0.82	8.44	7.91	8.33	8.32
PEANUTS											
World	19.81	19.65	19.39	1.17	1.11	1.11	1.11	23.18	21.89	21.58	21.56
United States	0.66	0.67	0.73	2.74	2.72	2.23	2.23	1.81	1.81	1.63	1.63
Total Foreign	19.15	18.98	18.66	1.12	1.06	1.07	1.07	21.37	20.08	19.94	19.93
Argentina	0.15	0.18	0.20	1.62	1.87	2.37	2.37	0.24	0.34	0.48	0.48
China	2.91	2.96	2.96	1.95	1.81	2.03	2.03	5.69	5.37	6.00	6.00
India	8.53	8.71	8.10	1.06	0.93	0.90	0.90	9.00	8.09	7.30	7.30
Senegal	0.90	0.78	0.92	0.76	1.04	0.73	0.73	0.69	0.82	0.67	0.67
South Africa	0.15	0.09	0.09	1.07	1.35	1.05	1.05	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.09
Sudan	0.58	0.55	0.54	0.78	0.73	0.60	0.60	0.45	0.40	0.33	0.33
Others	5.93	5.72	5.86	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	5.13	4.96	5.08	5.07

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1990/91 Proj.			Prel.	1990/91 Proj.	
	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1988/89	1989/90	Apr.	May	1988/89	1989/90	Apr.	May
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
SUNFLOWERSEED											
World	14.96	15.91	15.88	1.36	1.39	1.37	1.39	20.37	22.03	21.77	22.04
United States	0.78	0.72	0.75	1.05	1.10	1.38	1.38	0.81	0.80	1.03	1.03
Total Foreign	14.18	15.18	15.13	1.38	1.40	1.37	1.39	19.56	21.24	20.74	21.01
Argentina	2.20	2.80	2.30	1.45	1.36	1.57	1.70	3.20	3.80	3.60	3.90
China	0.83	0.72	0.70	1.42	1.49	1.71	1.71	1.18	1.06	1.20	1.20
EC-12	2.16	2.11	2.52	1.84	1.65	1.60	1.61	3.99	3.50	4.08	4.05
East Europe	1.31	1.29	1.29	1.62	1.87	1.69	1.68	2.13	2.42	2.18	2.18
USSR	4.28	4.46	4.62	1.45	1.59	1.41	1.41	6.20	7.10	6.50	6.50
Others	3.40	3.80	3.69	0.84	0.88	0.86	0.86	2.87	3.36	3.18	3.18
RAPESEED											
World	17.88	17.20	18.47	1.27	1.27	1.38	1.37	22.70	21.85	25.40	25.36
Total Foreign	17.88	17.20	18.47	1.27	1.27	1.38	1.37	22.70	21.85	25.40	25.36
Canada	3.67	2.90	2.63	1.17	1.07	1.26	1.26	4.31	3.10	3.33	3.33
China	4.94	4.99	5.49	1.02	1.09	1.26	1.26	5.04	5.44	6.93	6.93
EC-12	1.99	1.81	2.12	2.82	2.96	2.91	2.91	5.59	5.35	6.16	6.16
East Europe	0.73	0.85	0.79	2.43	2.58	2.30	2.28	1.77	2.19	1.82	1.81
India	4.83	4.99	5.60	0.91	0.83	0.95	0.95	4.38	4.12	5.30	5.30
Others	1.72	1.66	1.84	0.93	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.60	1.65	1.87	1.84
FLAXSEED											
World	3.70	3.65	3.74	0.45	0.51	0.62	0.62	1.67	1.85	2.33	2.32
United States	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.45	0.47	0.95	0.95	0.04	0.03	0.10	0.10
Total Foreign	3.61	3.58	3.64	0.45	0.51	0.61	0.61	1.63	1.82	2.23	2.22
Argentina	0.54	0.58	0.58	0.86	0.90	0.83	0.83	0.46	0.52	0.48	0.48
Canada	0.50	0.60	0.73	0.74	0.83	1.29	1.29	0.37	0.50	0.94	0.94
India	1.20	1.18	1.20	0.30	0.29	0.33	0.33	0.36	0.34	0.40	0.40
USSR	1.04	0.87	0.78	0.21	0.26	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.17	0.17
Others	0.33	0.36	0.36	0.66	0.66	0.68	0.68	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.24
MAJOR OILSEEDS	*145.96*	*146.79*	*145.94*	*1.35*	*1.41*	*1.44*	*1.43*	*196.68*	*206.51*	*209.93*	*209.41*
United States	29.58	29.41	29.20	1.70	2.01	2.08	2.07	50.31	59.24	60.59	60.48
Total Foreign	116.38	117.38	116.74	1.26	1.25	1.28	1.28	146.37	147.28	149.34	148.93
COPRA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.28	4.91	4.91	4.96
PALM KERNEL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.94	3.34	3.30	3.29
TOTAL OILSEEDS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*203.90*	*214.76*	*218.13*	*217.67*
PALM OIL 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.57	10.92	10.89	10.90

1/ Not included in total oilseeds.

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TABLE 7

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1990/91 Proj.			Prel.	1990/91 Proj.	
	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1988/89	1989/90	Apr.	May.	1988/89	1989/90	Apr.	May.
	---Million Hectares---			---Kilograms Per Hectare---				---Million 480-Pound Bales---			
World	33.7	31.5	33.5	549	554	563	564	84.9	80.2	87.0	86.8
United States	4.8	3.9	4.7	694	688	711	711	15.4	12.2	15.5	15.5
Total Foreign	28.9	27.7	28.7	524	535	539	540	69.5	68.0	71.5	71.3
Maj. Foreign Exporters	13.5	13.1	13.2	749	728	781	786	46.5	43.7	47.5	47.7
Australia	0.2	0.2	0.3	1,475	1,406	1290	1,411	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	830	834	807	807	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
China	5.5	5.2	5.5	751	728	807	807	19.1	17.4	20.5	20.5
Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.4	718	683	719	719	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Mexico	0.3	0.2	0.2	1,209	891	913	913	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
Pakistan	2.5	2.6	2.7	568	560	596	606	6.5	6.7	7.5	7.5
Sudan	0.3	0.3	0.2	443	456	499	499	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
Turkey	0.7	0.7	0.7	882	851	976	976	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0
USSR	3.4	3.3	3.2	805	805	827	827	12.7	12.3	12.0	12.0
Major Importers 2/	0.4	0.4	0.4	837	889	853	853	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	14.9	14.2	15.1	312	348	321	318	21.4	22.8	22.5	22.1
Argentina	0.5	0.6	0.6	389	486	459	459	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.4
Brazil	2.4	1.9	2.1	311	347	332	332	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.2
India	7.3	7.3	7.7	253	317	271	264	8.5	10.7	9.6	9.4
Syria	0.2	0.2	0.2	667	930	977	977	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
Others	4.6	4.3	4.6	385	363	356	359	8.0	7.1	7.6	7.5

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

2/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 8

The table below presents a 10-year record of the difference between the May projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the May projection and the final estimate have averaged 14.9 million tons (2.9 percent) and ranged from -22.0 to 20.6 million tons. The May projection has been below the final 6 times and above the final 4 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1990/91 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	---*Million Metric Tons*---			Number of Years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	2.9	14.9	-22.0	20.6	6	4
U.S.	4.4	2.6	-4.3	9.8	5	5
Foreign	3.0	13.3	-20.9	20.0	6	4
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	3.3	25.3	-31.9	75.3	5	5
U.S.	13.0	23.5	-30.2	70.3	5	5
Foreign	2.1	11.5	-13.2	28.1	3	7
RICE (Milled)						
World	3.2	9.9	-21.8	11.4	7	3
U.S.	6.9	0.3	-1.0	0.5	5	5
Foreign	3.2	10.0	-22.0	11.2	7	3
SOYBEANS						
World	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	8.3	4.0	-4.7	12.0	4	6
Foreign	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		---*Million 480-lb. Bales*---				
COTTON						
World	4.1	3.3	-13.7	5.9	7	3
U.S.	10.7	1.4	-2.8	1.3	5	5
Foreign	3.5	2.4	-12.2	4.6	6	4
UNITED STATES		-------*Million Bushels*-------				
CORN	13.7	786	-990	2,379	4	6
SORGHUM	16.6	122	-228	171	6	4
BARLEY	13.2	52	-73	206	5	5
OATS	21.2	68	-77	231	3	7

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1989/90 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year and for 1990/91 last month's estimate.
2/ May not total ten if projection was the same as the final.
3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

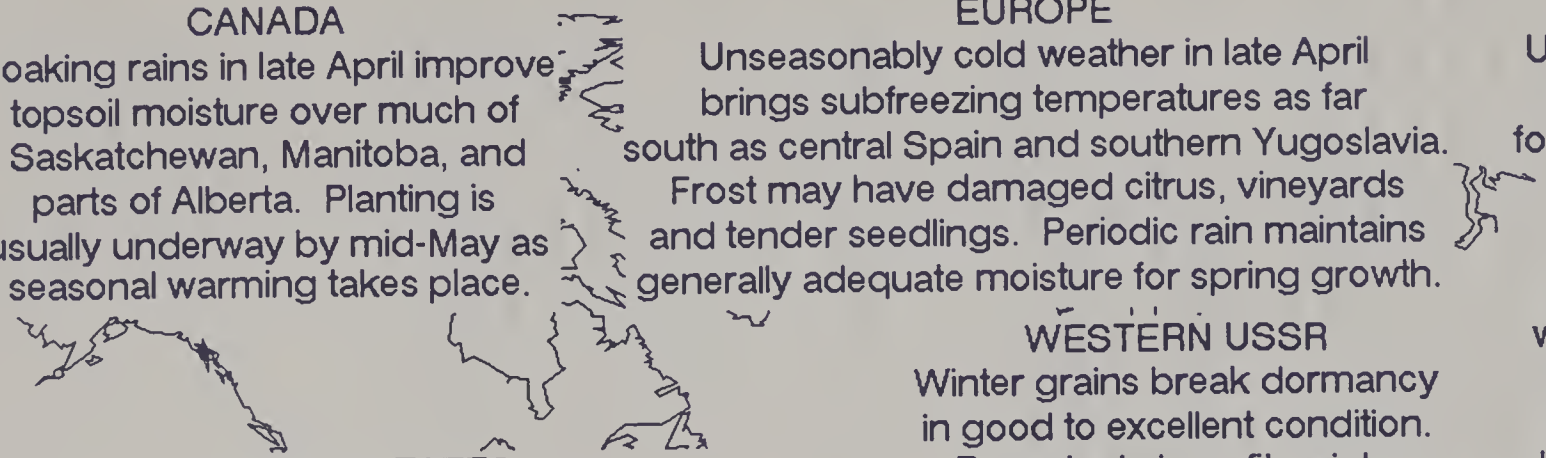
May 1991

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

MAY 9, 1991

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY



CANADA

Soaking rains in late April improve topsoil moisture over much of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and parts of Alberta. Planting is usually underway by mid-May as seasonal warming takes place.

UNITED STATES

Heavy rain, flooding and soggy soils cause early season planting delays across much of the cornbelt and Delta States. Timely rain/snow provides excellent germination for spring crops in the northern Great Plains. Warmer, drier weather and rapid planting progress occur in the Southwestern States.

SOUTH AMERICA

In Argentina, good harvest progress was interrupted by recent heavy rains. Rains increased topsoil moisture in winter wheat areas. The persistent heavy rains have subsided in southern Brazil, enabling harvest of summer crops to continue.

EUROPE

Unseasonably cold weather in late April brings subfreezing temperatures as far south as central Spain and southern Yugoslavia. Frost may have damaged citrus, vineyards and tender seedlings. Periodic rain maintains generally adequate moisture for spring growth.

WESTERN USSR

Winter grains break dormancy in good to excellent condition. Recent rain benefits winter grains but slows spring crop planting.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Periodic showers in April benefit winter grains in the reproductive to filling stages. Harvesting usually begins in May.

SOUTH AFRICA

In early April, freezing temperatures caused local damage to immature corn in the west.

NEWLANDS

Unseasonably warm, dry weather in April helps to condition soils for upcoming spring grain planting.

EASTERN ASIA

Abundant rains in Manchuria have boosted topsoil moisture for spring wheat planting. The winter wheat areas have received adequate rainfall as the crop nears heading. April rainfall has been below normal along the southern rice areas, but recent rains have improved the situation.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Scattered showers have brought local relief to Thailand's rainfed grain areas but continuing hot weather maintains generally unfavorable early planting prospects. Increased rainfall in the Philippines improves local grain planting conditions in southern areas.

AUSTRALIA

Dry weather in New South Wales and Queensland has been beneficial to summer crop harvesting, but rains are needed to improve topsoil moisture for winter wheat planting. The southern and western wheat areas have received adequate rainfall.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 447-7917.

EUROPE: SUBFREEZING TEMPERATURES THREATEN CROPS

Unseasonably cold weather returned to portions of northern and western Europe during the period of April 16 through May 4, 1991. Temperatures ranged from 3 to 6 degrees below normal, with subfreezing daily minimum temperatures causing concern for agricultural interests as far south as central Spain and northern Italy. Weather had been generally mild during winter and early spring. Vegetation was probably more tender or developed further than normal and in general more vulnerable to a freeze. Damage has likely occurred to vineyards in France, Spain, and Italy. Also, deciduous fruit, olive, and nut production was hurt in Spain, Italy, France, Germany, the Benelux countries, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Field crops, such as winter grains and newly emerging sugar beets were set back, but not permanently damaged.

WESTERN USSR: RAINS FAVOR GOOD WINTER GRAIN CROP

Precipitation increased across most of the western Soviet Union during the period of April 11 through May 9, 1991 favoring winter grain growth and development. Dryness is becoming a concern across the south central Ukraine, but at least 10 millimeters (mm) of precipitation fell across this region during the week of April 28 through May 4, 1991. This light precipitation somewhat stabilized crop conditions. Widespread heavy rains (25-50mm) fell across the Volga Valley, the Black Soils Region, and the North Caucasus during the week of April 21-27, 1991 and continued in the Black Soils Region, North Caucasus, and Northern Ukraine the week of April 28 through May 4, 1991. During the later week the Volga Valley was dry, easing flooding and favoring field work. The western Ukraine has received around 10 mm of rain each week during April 11 through May 9, 1991 and soil moisture levels should be adequate to sustain favorable winter grain conditions.

CANADA: TIMELY RAINS IMPROVE PRE-PLANTING CONDITIONS

Precipitation during April 11 through May 9, 1991 improved pre-planting soil moisture in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. Most of this precipitation fell after April 22, 1991 and fell as snow. Amounts of 50 to 70 mm (water equivalent) fell in southern Saskatchewan and 25 to 50 mm fell across western Manitoba. Alberta was the driest province, with generally 10 to 25 mm falling on the crop lands south of Edmonton. The recent precipitation will improve prospects for good germination of spring wheat. However, additional timely precipitation will be needed to achieve normal yield levels, as sub-surface moisture levels are mostly depleted.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

TURKEY: TOBACCO CROP FORECAST LOWER

Based on mid-April transplantings, Turkey's 1991 tobacco production is expected to reach 242,000 tons (farm sales weight) compared to 212,144 tons estimated in January. Almost all production is oriental tobacco which is in surplus. Production of burley and flue cured tobacco for domestic cigarettes remains at less than 3,000 tons and is largely still in the experimental stage. Estimated production for 1990 is revised upward to 282,166 tons from 252,144 tons estimated in January. Harvested area was larger than the earlier estimate.

SPAIN: CITRUS PRODUCTION EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS

Spain's 1990/91 citrus production is forecast at 4.71 million tons, up 2 percent from the December estimate, and 12 percent above last year. Favorable weather, adequate irrigation water, and new tangerine groves coming into production contributed to the increase. Orange production, at 2.57 million tons, is 4 percent above the December forecast. Tangerines are estimated at 1.51 million tons, up almost 2 percent from the December estimate. Lemon production is forecast at 610,000 tons, 2 percent below the December estimate. The decline in production was due to excessive rain. A heavy bloom is reported for the 1991/92 citrus crop.

ZIMBABWE: RECORD TOBACCO CROP HARVESTED

Zimbabwe's 1991 tobacco crop is now harvested and is expected to reach a record 170,250 tons (farm sales weight). This is up 5 percent from the January forecast and 22 percent above the 1990 harvest of 139,803 tons. The rise in estimated 1991 production since January is due to both higher yield and larger-than-expected plantings because of the favorable prices paid for the 1990 crop. The average 1990 price paid was Z$6.47 per kilogram, up from Z$4.30 in 1989. The flue-cured tobacco crop, the major type grown, is also a record estimated at 163,000 tons for 1991, up from 133,866 tons in 1990.

ARGENTINA: LARGE 1991 TOBACCO CROP REPORTED

Argentine 1991 tobacco production is estimated at 93,440 tons (farm sales weight), up 9 percent from the January forecast and 38 percent above the 1990 harvest. Very favorable weather and a 16 percent increase in planting are responsible for the large crop. Plantings rose because farm cooperatives and exporters increased technical services and financial assistance to growers. This was fortunate for growers because prices for the 1991 crop are up 50 percent.

BRAZIL: TOBACCO HARVEST BELOW FORECAST

Brazil's 1991 tobacco crop, now harvested, is estimated at 431,000 tons (farm sales weight). This is down 9,000 tons from the January estimate and 4,000 tons below the 1990 harvest. The drop in production, all in the south, was due to a combination of heavy rain early in the growing cycle which encouraged shallow tobacco root growth and drought later in the season. This led to greater than expected yield reductions in the southern states where production fell despite a 5 percent increase in area.

USSR: GRAIN PROSPECTS DOWN FROM LAST YEAR

The Soviet Union's 1991/92 grain crop outlook is significantly reduced from last year, with expectations of lower yields and a slight reduction in area. The first USDA forecast of the 1991/92 Soviet grain crop is 210 million tons bunker weight basis (see related feature article in this issue). The forecast is 25 million tons below estimated 1990 output. This includes 92.0 million tons of wheat, 104.5 million tons of coarse grains, and 13.5 million tons of other grains and pulses. Grain area for harvest is forecast at 109.0 million hectares, down slightly from last year's 109.5 million. The average yield for total grain is forecast at 1.927 tons per hectare, down from last year's estimated 2.146 tons because of: 1) reduced area of higher-yielding winter grains; 2) the improbability of a repeat of last year's abnormally favorable weather; and 3) continuing reports concerning inadequate supplies of seed, fertilizer, plant protectants, spare parts, and fuel.

Sowing of spring grains got started slightly ahead of normal but is still nearly two weeks behind 1990. A Moscow Radio report on April 18, 1991 indicated that 10 million hectares had been sown to spring crops, about one-half the area sown on the same date last year. Generally dry conditions during April allowed the early start of spring sowing. Winter grains broke dormancy 5-10 days ahead of average after experiencing the third consecutive milder-than-normal winter. Soil moisture supplies are adequate to plentiful nearly everywhere, with only isolated areas having dry topsoil. The current outlook is for good plant establishment for spring-sown crops and early development of fall-sown crops.

BANGLADESH: CYCLONE DAMAGES RICE HARVEST

One of the worst tropical cyclones in 20 years struck the southeastern coast of Bangladesh on April 30, 1991. It originated from the Bay of Bengal and brought large scale damage to low-lying coastal areas and offshore islands. The storm came ashore between Chittagong and Cox's Bazaar, with reported winds of 145 to 150 miles per hour and a 20 foot tidal wave. It unleashed 4 to 8 inches of rain in the core area of the cyclone's path. The nation's third seasonal rice crop, called "boro rice", accounting for approximately 30 percent of annual production, was at harvest stage when the storm arrived. A preliminary damage assessment has been conducted by U.S. Agency For International Development disaster evaluation teams. The field assessment showed that approximately 20 percent of the boro rice crop in Chittagong district was destroyed, while 25 to 30 percent of the boro crop in Cox's Bazaar was lost. The coastal area directly affected by the cyclone normally accounts for nearly 10 percent of the national boro rice harvest. Preliminary estimates indicate that around 200,000 metric tons of rice (rough basis) from the boro crop were destroyed in the field. This translates into roughly 1 percent of 1990/91 rice production.

Currently, soils experts in Bangladesh are assessing the impact of sea water intrusion into coastal paddy fields, with early reports stating that rice cultivation will not be possible for nearly 6 months in many areas affected by the tidal wave. This will impact planting intentions for the first crop of the 1991/92 growing season. First crop, or "aus" rice, is direct seeded to fields from March to May and harvested from June to September. Second crop, or "aman" rice, is sown from March to July and harvested from November to December. Boro rice is planted in November and December and harvested from April to June. The aus crop accounts for nearly 15 percent of annual production and the aman crop for about 55 percent.

ISRAEL: CITRUS PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REDUCED

Israeli 1990/91 citrus production is forecast at 1.09 million tons, down 26 percent form last year and 12 percent below the April estimate. Drought and disruptions in picking because of the war in the Persian Gulf caused more losses than expected. Compared to the April estimate, orange production is down from 700,000 to 600,000 tons; grapefruit is reduced from 380,000 to 365,000 tons; tangerines have declined from 100,000 to 70,000 tons, and lemons are down from 44,000 to 35,000 tons. Dry weather has also reduced the 1991/1992 crop potential. Because of low water supplies, growers' 1991 irrigation quotas are expected to be cut as much as 60 percent in some areas.

GAZA STRIP: CITRUS PRODUCTION BELOW EXPECTATIONS

The Gaza Strip citrus crop losses from drought and labor problems resulting from the war in the Persian Gulf were greater than estimated earlier. Total 1990/91 citrus production is estimated at 120,000 tons, down from 148,000 tons estimated in December and sharply below the 185,000 tons harvested in 1989/90. Oranges are reduced by 20,000 tons to 104,000, grapefruit are down 3,000 tons to 9,000, and lemons are 5,000 lower at 7,000. The 1991/92 crop is likely also to be hurt.

BRAZIL: COFFEE PRODUCTION FORECAST REVISED UPWARD

Brazil's 1991/92 coffee crop is forecast at 28 million 60-kilogram bags, up 3 million from the February forecast of 25 million bags. The new forecast is based on a field survey conducted by the U. S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia. The April 16 to May 3 survey encompassed Brazil's coffee producing areas in the states of Parana, Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. Parana's coffee cherries did not develop to full normal size due to improper plantation management. In the state of Sao Paulo, a few areas revealed the same condition of smaller than normal size coffee cherries. Coffee trees in Minas Gerais have had a second flowering after mid January that was followed by satisfactory cherry setting and development. In this state, trees have received above average management.

CHILE: MEDFLY INFESTATION REPORTED UNDER CONTROL

According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Santiago, the recent discovery of medfly adults and larvae in Copiapo, a significant table grape and deciduous fruit production area in Northern Chile, did not adversely affect the 1990/91 crops. Harvesting operations ended approximately six weeks ago, and fruit trees and vines are now dormant. All medfly adults and larvae were discovered within 800 meters of one another. To prevent the infestation from spreading, Chilean phytosanitary officials immediately began aerial and ground bait and spray applications, emergency trapping, fruit sampling and stripping, and soil treatments.

SPAIN: LARGER ALMOND CROP PROJECTED

Preliminary assessments by the U.S. agricultural counselor in Madrid indicate that the 1991/92 almond crop will total 60,000-65,000 tons (shelled basis), up from 55,000 tons last season. Although actual production potential in Spain is approximately 90,000-100,000 tons, prospects for the 1991/92 crop were dampened by pollination problems due to heavy rains in Alicante, Murcia and the Balearic Islands, and a cold wave in mid-April in Catalonia and Aragon (see related brief).

CHILE: AVOCADO PRODUCTION EXPANDING

The avocado industry in Chile has experienced fairly steady growth over the past two decades. By the end of 1990, there were 8,315 hectares planted to avocado orchards in Regions I-VII (Northern to central Chile), 74 percent of which were located in Region IV (Valparaiso) and the Metropolitan Region (Santiago). Only 16 percent of the area planted in these two regions has reached full maturity. In Chile, mature production yields occur from the fifteenth through the thirty-fifth year of growth. Chile produces over 35 varieties of avocados, the most important of which are Hass, Fuerte, Bacon, and Edranol. Production for 1991 is forecast at 45,000 tons, up 13 percent from a year ago. The expansion in area and production since 1973 is shown in the following table:

CHILE: AREA AND PRODUCTION OF AVOCADOS

	Planted Area (Hectares)	Production (Metric Tons)
1973	4,490	14,500
1980	6,180	25,000
1985	7,605	29,800
1986	7,705	35,000
1987	7,940	32,000
1988	8,185	28,000
1989	8,195	39,000
1990	8,315	40,000
1991 1/	8,450	45,000
1992 2/	8,800	50,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast.

MEXICO: APPLE CROP DAMAGED BY FREEZE

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Mexico City, a freeze during late April may have damaged one-half of the 20,000 hectares planted to apples in the State of Chihuahua. However, the freeze reportedly damaged only the early blooming varieties, leaving open the possibility of good crops for other varieties. Chihuahua is the leading apple producing state in Mexico and usually accounts for approximately 57 percent of the total apple crop in a normal year. The areas affected in Chihuahua primarily consist of early red delicious varieties.

YUGOSLAVIA: FREEZE DAMAGE MINIMAL

The U.S. agricultural attache in Belgrade reports that unseasonably cold temperatures the week of April 16-23 probably harmed some tree fruit and vineyards at the higher elevations in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania. Specific crop damage assessments will be reported as information becomes available.

UNITED KINGDOM: FREEZE CAUSES ISOLATED DAMAGE TO HORTICULTURAL CROPS

Horticultural crops in the United Kingdom sustained isolated damage as a result of below-normal-temperatures during the week of April 14, 1991. Some plums and Brameley apples in the Midlands and southern growing areas were lost, but, overall, prospects remain favorable for a good 1991/92 deciduous fruit crop in the United Kingdom.

SPAIN: FROST DAMAGES CROPS

Temperatures fell well below freezing on the nights of April 18-20, 1991 in northeastern Spain. Crops were damaged, especially in Catalonia and eastern Aragon. Hardest hit were deciduous fruit and almonds. Very preliminary and unofficial estimates place the losses of crop potential as follows: Pears, 35 percent; apples, 28 percent; peaches, 15 percent; almonds, 10-15 percent; and cherries, 9 percent. Damage to wine vineyards and winter grain crops was reported locally but is not believed significant on a national scale. The above estimates do not encompass possible damage from freezing temperatures, which were less widespread, during the first week in May. Official damage estimates will be reported as they become available.

BELGIUM: FROST HURTS FRUITS; SPARES FIELD CROPS

Frosts occurred in Belgium the nights of April 19-20, 1991. Local experts claim the extent of damage to apples and pears will only become clear in late June or early July. It should be noted that some frost damage is normal in Belgium. Growers claim that a frost this late (last year, for example, an early April frost reduced crop potential by 20 percent) may reduce production potential by as much as 50 percent. While some sugar and fodder beet seedlings were lost causing 1-2 percent to need replanting, most field crops were not permanently damaged. The Belgian Ministry of Agriculture expects to make an estimate of losses in late June.

CHINA RICE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

China produced an estimated 185 million tons of rice (rough basis) in 1990, equal to more than 35 percent of the total world output and almost 65 percent above the production of the second largest producer, India. Favorable weather and an expansion in planted area resulted in consecutive record crops in 1989 and 1990. However, low state procurement and free market prices are expected to cause some rice farmers to switch to more profitable crops. Despite last year's record rice harvest and unusually large current stocks, Government policy continues to emphasize rice production.

CURRENT SITUATION

Weather conditions for the 1991 early rice crop have been mixed. Although most of southern China had mild temperatures and near-normal rainfall in March during the early rice planting season, the weather was drier than normal along the southern coastal provinces of Guangdong and Guangxi. Scattered showers in late March and early April brought beneficial moisture to this area, but the rain was not enough to end the drought. Persistent heavy rainfall and below-normal temperatures in central China have delayed the start of the planting season for single crop rice.

PRODUCTION, AREA, AND YIELD

Rice is the staple food grain for China's 1.14 billion people and makes up about 43 percent of the nation's total grain output. Production in 1990 is estimated at 185 million tons (rough basis), nearly 5 million tons higher than 1989's record crop. While the 1990 provincial production statistics have not yet been released, the Chinese Government announced that early, late, and single rice crops all reached record levels. Early rice production hit a record 50.5 million tons (rough basis) despite reports of serious flooding in Hunan, Anhui, and Jiangxi during the growing season. The single rice crop, which is concentrated in Sichuan and the Yangtze River valley, experienced only minor weather-related losses in 1990. Although the late rice crop was threatened by a series of late-summer typhoons along China's southeast coast, as well as drought in Hunan and Guangxi provinces, the fall harvest weather was favorable and rice yields were excellent. Record rice crops in Heilongjiang, Hebei, and Inner Mongolia pushed rice production in northern China to a historic high.

The record harvest of rice and other grains in 1990 has created a major storage problem for farmers and provincial governments across the country. Existing warehouses are full and about 10 million tons of grain are being stored in the open air. According to local officials, the problem is not too much grain but a lack of storage. In response, the Government has indicated plans to invest heavily in building new grain storage facilities and has set the goal of constructing space for an additional 25 million tons of grain by 1995.

Rice area in 1990 reached an estimated 32.7 million hectares, up slightly from 1988 and 1989. Most of the increase was in the Northeast, where rice consumption is growing rapidly and free market prices are higher than for other grains, but rice area in southern China also managed a slight increase in 1990. This upward trend is unlikely to continue. China's rice area has declined by more than a million hectares since 1980 as many farmers near the urban markets converted rice paddies to vegetable gardens, fruit orchards and fish ponds, all of which produce more income than rice production. Some traditional rice land has been lost each year to factory and housing construction, especially in the vicinity of major cities. In recent years, the Government has tried to slow the transfer of rice land to other uses by raising the State procurement price for grain and instituting tighter restrictions on non-agricultural construction in rural areas. Although these actions have been effective in the short term, the area planted to rice is expected to continue to drop as long as farmers have the option to use their land for more profitable activities.

Despite the drop in area over the last decade, rice production increased because of an expansion in the area planted to high-yield hybrid varieties and an improvement in the supply of agricultural inputs. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, hybrid rice area reached a record 15.9 million hectares in 1990 and now accounts for 49 percent of total rice area and over 60 percent of total output. Officials claimed that hybrids exceeded the output of traditional varieties by an average of 900 KG/HA in 1990. Hybrid area is expected to increase to 17 million hectares by 1992 and 19 million hectares by 1995. Most hybrids are concentrated near major cities where there is easy access to chemical fertilizer and other agricultural inputs, which are in short supply in many parts of the country. In 1990 the Government spent $200 million to improve the production and distribution of chemical fertilizer, diesel fuel, and plastic sheeting and took over the sale and distribution of agricultural inputs to guarantee each farmer a fair share. It also spent $1 billion on agricultural investment in 1990, mainly for irrigation repairs and the construction of more storage facilities.

PRICES

The rice policies of the Chinese Government are designed to protect farmer income and provide more than 200 million urban residents with a secure supply of cheap grain. Chinese rice farmers are required to sign a contract with the Government to sell a percentage of their crop at a fixed State price, currently .52 Yuan/kg or $.10/kg at the official exchange rate (5.2 Yuan = $1.00), in return for the chance to buy agricultural inputs from the Government at subsidized prices. In 1990 the Government bought close to 20 million tons of rice at the State price. Once this obligation is fulfilled, farmers are free to sell their surplus rice to middlemen or on the free market, where prices are currently 3 to 4 times higher than the State price. Many Chinese officials have said that the low State procurement price is one of the main reasons why farmers have switched out of rice production in recent years. In 1989 the Government raised the procurement price by about 20 percent, but budget constraints prevented any increases in 1990. Back-to-back record crops in 1989 and 1990 pushed the free market price to its lowest level in several years, so the Government implemented a "protection" or floor price (approximately .92 Yuan/kg) in a few locations and promised to buy all the rice the farmers wanted to sell. This policy was not carried out in many localities because of a shortage of funds.

Urban residents can purchase their rice in two ways. They receive ration coupons that allow them to buy rice from State grain stores at a highly subsidized price, or they may buy better quality rice on the free market for higher prices. At the end of 1990, ration prices varied from .30 Yuan/kg to .64 Yuan/kg (5.8 to 12.3 cents/kg), generally lower than the State procurement price, while free market prices ranged from .60 Yuan/kg to 2.00 Yuan/kg. As of May 1, 1991, the ration price of rice and other grains was increased by an average of .20 Yuan/kg, or $.04/kg, the first increase in many years. The Government hopes that by narrowing the difference between the purchasing and selling prices of rationed grain it can reduce the burden of grain subsidies on the national budget and continue "further deepening the economic restructuring and rationalizing the price system".

PAST AND FUTURE

China's efforts over the years to increase its rice production have been remarkably successful. China increased its rice output (rough basis) by more than 45 million tons (32 percent) between 1980 and 1990, while its population increased by about 150 million people (15 percent) during the same period. The population is expected to grow by an equal amount by the year 2000. Although China is now basically self-sufficient in rice, it will be a major challenge to increase production fast enough to keep pace with its growing population. Since rice area is gradually declining, any production increases will have to come from higher yields. This will be possible only through the continued expansion of area planted to hybrid varieties, an increase in the production and application of fertilizer and other inputs, and price incentives to encourage farmers to continue to invest their land and energies in rice production.

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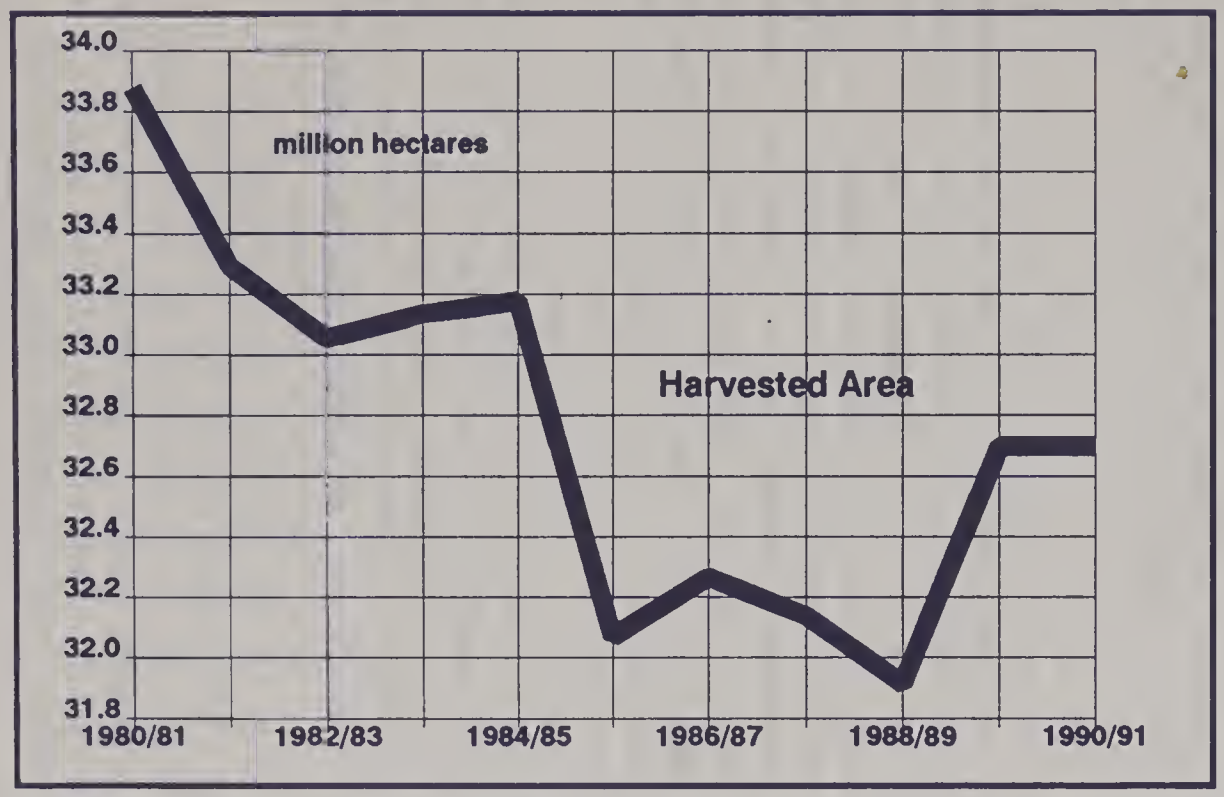
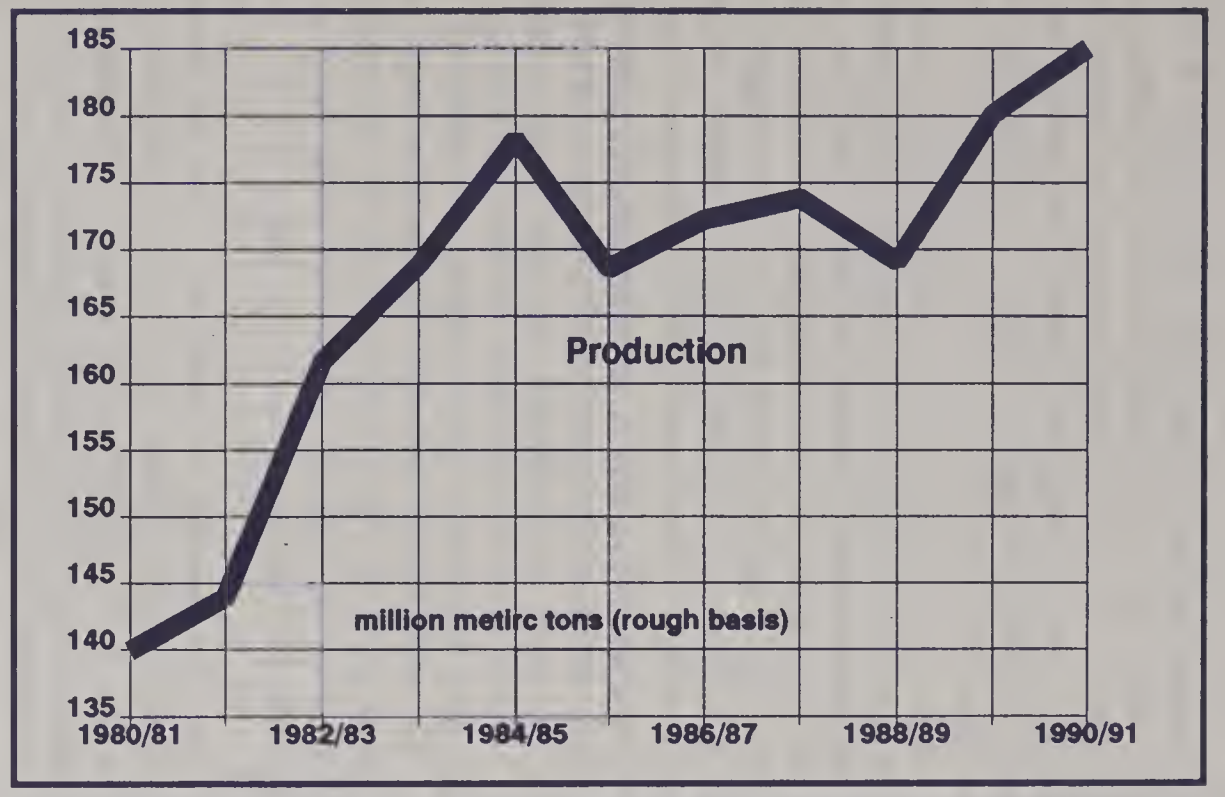
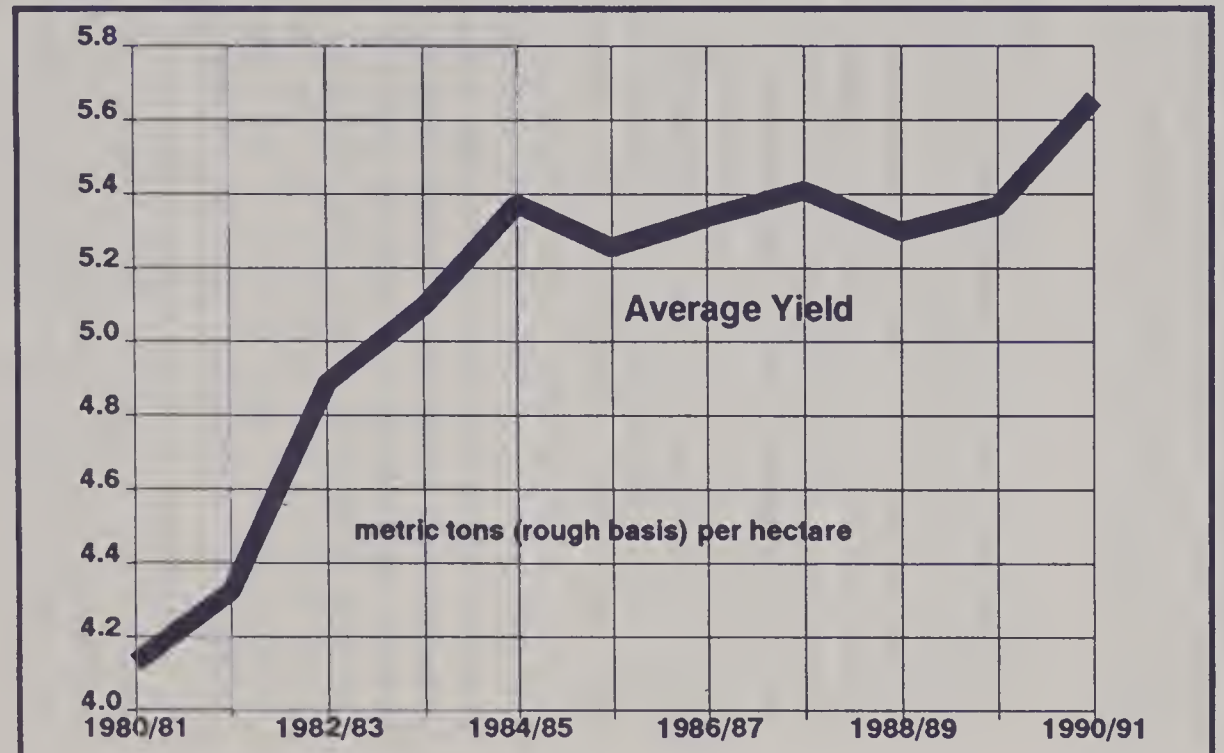
CHART 1

Chinese Rice Production







Chinese Rice Data

	Mil. Ha Harvested Area	Mt/Ha Yield	MMT/Rough Production
1980/81	33.88	4.13	139.91
1981/82	33.29	4.32	143.95
1982/83	33.06	4.89	161.60
1983/84	33.14	5.10	168.87
1984/85	33.18	5.37	178.26
1985/86	32.07	5.26	168.57
1986/87	32.27	5.34	172.22
1987/88	32.14	5.41	173.88
1988/89	31.91	5.30	169.11
1989/90	32.70	5.37	180.13
1990/91	32.70	5.66	185.00

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION

The first forecast for 1991/92 world centrifugal sugar production is 112.6 million tons (raw value), nearly the same as the 1990/91 record level, which has been revised upward by 2.1 million tons. World sugar production from cane is forecast at 72.5 million tons, 1 percent more than the 71.6 million produced in 1990/91, while sugar from beets is set at 40.1 million, down 3 percent from the 41.2 million produced in 1990/91.

The European Community (EC) accounts for 15 percent of the world's total sugar production. EC output is forecast to decrease 2 percent from 1990/91, as a result of an expected reduction of 87,000 hectares in harvested area. With unification, Germany has become western Europe's most important sugar manufacturer producing 4.67 million metric tons in 1990/91. German sugar output for 1991/92 is expected to decrease 1 percent (70,000 tons) from the 90/91 crop. Sugarbeet area is forecast to drop by 8 percent even though planting conditions were favorable and soil moisture sufficient. More importantly, the farmers in eastern Germany will begin to use high-yielding monogerm varieties and yields will likely reach western Germany standards within a few years as the technology gap closes. The sugar processing industry in the former East Germany is run-down and all 42 factories are expected to close and be replaced by eight to ten modern plants as early as 1994. The four major sugar companies in the former West Germany have taken over the majority of the eastern German factories.

In France, the second largest producer in the EC, sugar outturn is forecast down 6 percent because of a 19,000 hectare decrease in area. The reduction in area is a result of reduced production of non-quota (C) sugar in response to depressed world sugar prices. Improved sugarbeet varieties and better cultural and industrial practices, combined with high EC support prices for sugar, have caused French sugarbeet yields to rise about 40 percent in the past twenty-five years from an average of 6.98 MT per hectare to 10.0 tons for the 1990/91 crop.

In India, the world's largest sugar producer, outturn for the 1991/92 season is forecast at 12.7 million tons, 2 percent less than last year's record outturn. Following the second year of record sugar production, the Indian sugar industry is at a cross roads. High state government mandated prices for sugarcane and stable federal government controlled release prices for sugar, have placed many mills in tight financial conditions, resulting in a build-up in arrearages in mill payments to farmers. The mills are unable to both pay off growers and perform necessary upkeep because they are financially weak. This condition will require both a measure of output price relief and another good cane crop, since the state governments no longer have sufficient funds to bail out the industry as they have in the past.

The outlook for the 1991/92 season in India appears to be fairly good as weather remains favorable for plant development. An estimated 80 to 85 percent of total area under sugarcane is irrigated. Area planted has remained stable as mandatory prices paid for sugarcane remain high. However, great concern remains about the financial health of the industry and its ability to repay farmers. Defaults by the mills could lead to a decrease in sugarcane production in the future. In addition to the milled centrifugal white sugar produced, khandsari and gur compete with sugar mills for sugarcane. Gur, a crystallized brown-type sugar, is produced and consumed by rural people. Khandsari, a native semi-white centrifugal sugar, continues popular with Indian consumers because it is marginally cheaper than milled sugar. Of these two types, only Khandsari is included in total centrifugal production.

In the Soviet Union, the world's second largest producer of sugar, the 1991/92 forecast is down 2 percent from a year earlier. The decline is attributed to reduced sugarbeet area. Sugarbeet production dropped dramatically last year due to reduced sown area, competition with other crops for limited resources, and lack of storage facilities. Of extreme importance was the lack of plant protectants and fertilizers of which the sugarbeet sector is a primary user. It would appear that the government has not taken significant steps to solve these problems for the 1991/92 season. The severe lack of hard currency reserves has limited the amount of inputs the Soviet Union can purchase from overseas suppliers. Some Soviet agricultural experts have estimated that the drop in Soviet production inputs, coupled with no increase in imports, may severely affect sugarbeet production and could result in a large drop in sugarbeet output for the upcoming season. Further, there are indications that overall deliveries of agricultural machinery decreased by 10 percent in 1990 and are expected to decrease another 10 percent in 1991. The lack of machinery, spare parts, fuel, labor, and storage are expected to continue into the current season. The problem of inadequate and poor quality seed supplies continue to restrict yields.

The 1991/92, Brazil's sugar crop is forecast to remain at the same level as a year ago, though up more than a 100,000 tons from the 1989/90 crop. The government of Brazil is expected to announce its 1991/92 (June-May) sugar and alcohol production plan soon. Brazil's Central-South Region, accounting for about 70 percent of the country's sugar production, will begin to harvest sugarcane in mid-May. This region had favorable weather during the past several months. Favorable growing conditions have also occurred in the Northeast region, which will begin harvest in September. The country's maximum industrial capacity is set at 11 million tons of sugar and 15 million cubic meters (MCM) of ethanol production. The current ethanol utilization pattern includes 74 percent hydrated ethanol and 18 percent anhydrous ethanol for gasoline admixing. The Persian Gulf conflict has led officials to reconsider recent lack of support for the 15-year old alcohol program. It now appears that this program could soon include a new expansion plan to increase installed industrial capacity to 16 MCM.

Sugar production in Asia is forecast to increase in five of the six major producing countries. India, as discussed above, is expected to be down. In China, the fifth largest sugar producer in the world, output is forecast up by 3 percent surpassing last year's record harvest by 200,000 tons. Sugar from sugarbeets and sugarcane is each forecast to be up about 100,000 tons to 1.4 million tons and 5.4 million respectively. Continued improvements in inputs and expansion of crop area are the principle reasons for the expanded output. Sugarbeet area is expected to expand significantly, while cane area is likely to expand at a lesser rate. Continued improvements in irrigation and fertilizer distribution, and the increased use of more sophisticated crushing and refining equipment should contribute to expand sugar production in 1991/92. The government plans to expand yields of sugarcane and sugarbeet through better production techniques and more effective use of inputs as opposed to expanding sugar area. By the year 2000, an increase in yields of sugar crops by 20 percent and extraction rates to increase by 8.5 percent to 10 percent are planned.

In Thailand, the 1991/92 forecast is up 3 percent from the 1990/91 season and down 1 percent from the record high outturn in 1988/89. The Royal Thai government actively supports both sugarcane growers and sugar millers. Attractive world market prices last season, combined with readily available production loans, encouraged a 19-percent increase in area harvested, but with prices dropping below 10 cents per pound, little area expansion is expected for 1991/92. Planted area has doubled in the Lower-North and increased 88 percent in the northeast over the past 9 years due largely to movement into those areas of several large sugar mills. Many farmers in the Northeast and Lower-North have switched from cassava, corn, and soybeans to sugarcane in reaction to the arrival of the mills and last year's increased sugar prices. Some forest land also is being converted to sugarcane production. The milling season generally starts in mid-to-late November and continues until April. Harvesting usually starts when the cane is 10-12 months old.

In the Philippines, the sugar production is forecast for 1991/92 to be up 7 percent from last season and harvested area is expected to be 9 percent (30,000 hectares) more than a year ago. Higher domestic sugar prices and increased consumption are expected to provide expansion stimulus, complemented by the increased availability of higher yielding sugarcane varieties. The reduced threat of land reform and fewer law and order problems are providing additional support for the projected expansion. Further, new cane areas in Mindanao are expected to help offset the shrinking traditional lands of Luzon, especially around the Metro Manila area where sugarcane area is increasingly diverted to industrial parks and residential use. Fallowed Negros sugarcane area is also expected to be brought back into production. The Negros/Panay area continues to lead the country in terms of area planted and sugar production. After 4 years of increasing output from existing capacity, the Philippine sugar milling industry is experiencing modest expansion and modernization in response to the upward trend in sugarcane production and sugar consumption. An unusually strong, dry typhoon which struck the major sugarcane area of Negros in mid-November 1990 resulted in a loss initially estimated at about 15,000 hectares. However, it now appears that the cane which was earlier thought to be lost was either salvaged or re-rooted.

In Indonesia, the forecast of 2.18 million tons of sugar for the 1991/92 season is only slightly above the previous year. The most important factors affecting sugarcane production in Indonesia are: 1) conversion of irrigated cane-producing areas on Java to rice production; and 2) the development of the sugar industry on islands other than Java, especially in eastern Indonesia. The government of Indonesia's highest priority agricultural remains focused on self-sufficiency in rice production. The pace of conversion from sugar to rice production on Java has been measured in small increments due to continued attractive producer prices of sugar and the high costs of relocating sugarcane production to largely unimproved land of lower fertility. The Government of Indonesia's goal for converting irrigated land from sugarcane to rice for the coming year is about 20,000 hectares. Since 1982, about 70,000 hectares of land has been developed for sugarcane outside of Java. Approximately 100,000 hectares of land outside Java had been identified as suitable for sugar cane production by the Indonesian Sugar Council. The production cycle of sugarcane in Indonesia is usually 12-14 months.

In Mexico, the forecast for 1991/92 sugar production is 3.45 million metric tons, up 1 percent from last year. However, Mexico is expected to continue to experience production shortages. Mexico has become a major sugar importer due to reduced sugarcane production, reduced subsidies, the privatization process of the sugar milling industry, and low sugarcane prices to growers. Harvested area is not expected to increase significantly until sugarcane prices to growers are increased above current levels. Production costs have risen faster than the producer agreement price over the past year.

In South Africa, sugar production for 1991/92 is forecast to show a 5-percent increase in output, as yields are forecast to return to near normal averages, although a slight decrease in harvested area is expected. The South African sugar industry has been losing sugarcane area over the past few years. The fall in total area planted is a continuation of the trend which began in 1984. The introduction of the two pool pricing system in 1985, and more recently, inroads made by the timber industry, has caused a continuation of the trend resulting in an area decline of about 8 percent since 1984.

In Australia, sugar output is forecast up 4 percent from a year ago. The Australian sugar industry is currently undergoing its first major expansion in area since 1981. Since 1989, existing growers have had the opportunity to expand their land assignments and new growers have entered the industry. Heavy rains in the Burdekin and Mackay districts caused some early damage to the 1991/92 crop, however, rains have generally been beneficial.

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TABLE 9

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION
1988/89 - 1991/92 1/

COUNTRY/REGION	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 2/	1991/92 3/
	(1,000 Metric Tons)			
NORTH AMERICA				
Canada	104	121	138	130
Mexico	3,678	3,100	3,400	3,450
United States 2/ 4/	6,089	6,008	6,228	6,622
SUBTOTAL	9,871	9,229	9,766	10,202
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina	1,284	944	1,240	1,350
Bolivia	162	180	225	230
Brazil	8,582	7,793	7,900	7,900
Chile	446	448	370	350
Colombia	1,435	1,611	1,642	1,665
Ecuador	315	331	352	360
Guyana	165	130	137	160
Paraguay	105	120	100	110
Peru	626	620	560	520
Surinam	1	1	1	1
Uruguay	85	75	70	70
Venezuela	513	500	494	480
SUBTOTAL	13,719	12,753	13,091	13,196
CENTRAL AMERICA				
Belize	92	102	102	100
Costa Rica	224	245	250	260
El Salvador	174	211	273	260
Guatemala	705	875	957	900
Honduras	184	199	212	220
Nicaragua	158	198	260	280
Panama	109	119	120	120
SUBTOTAL	1,646	1,949	2,174	2,140
CARIBBEAN				
Barbados	66	69	80	80
Cuba	8,100	8,000	7,800	7,800
Dominican Republic	735	636	640	660
Guadeloupe	90	42	70	75
Haiti	40	35	30	30
Jamaica	192	229	240	240
Martinique	2	2	4	5
Puerto Rico	83	62	61	65
St. Kitts - Nevis	32	25	15	20
Trinidad and Tobago	97	118	120	120
SUBTOTAL	9,437	9,218	9,060	9,095
EEC				
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,005	1,039	1,119	1,035
Denmark	550	529	591	550
France 5/	4,372	4,204	4,744	4,480
Germany	3,578	4,087	4,670	4,600
Greece	235	421	315	340
Ireland	212	233	245	230
Italy	1609	1880	1587	1700
Netherlands	1074	1241	1339	1260
Portugal	2	2	2	4
Spain	1289	1037	1036	1090
United Kingdom	1417	1377	1348	1370
SUBTOTAL	15,343	16,050	16,996	16,659
OTHER WEST EUROPE				
Austria	358	457	451	490
Finland	154	168	176	130
Sweden	375	401	419	300
Switzerland	150	152	160	150
SUBTOTAL	1,037	1,178	1,206	1,070

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE CONTINUED

TABLE 9 (Continued)

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION
1988/89 - 1991/92 1/

COUNTRY/REGION	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 2/	1991/92 3/
	(1,000 Metric Tons)			
EAST EUROPE				
Albania	40	30	25	20
Bulgaria	80	70	40	50
Czechoslovakia	700	750	700	700
Hungary	513	630	600	650
Poland	1,825	1,865	2,174	1,750
Romania	425	499	334	310
Yugoslavia	660	930	885	820
SUBTOTAL	4243	4774	4758	4300
USSR	8,900	9,530	9,160	9,000
NORTH AFRICA				
Algeria	11	11	11	11
Egypt	945	957	985	975
Morocco	527	494	519	550
Sudan	360	420	480	450
Tunisia	30	35	30	30
SUBTOTAL	1,873	1,917	2,025	2,016
OTHER AFRICA				
Angola	35	35	35	35
Benin	4	4	5	5
Burkina	20	20	20	20
Burundi	4	8	10	10
Cameroon	35	40	40	40
Chad	20	20	20	20
Congo (Brazzaville)	35	35	35	35
Cote d' Ivorie	146	164	180	180
Ethiopia	169	183	190	200
Gabon	20	20	20	20
Ghana	10	10	5	5
Guinea	25	25	25	25
Kenya	411	441	430	430
Madagascar	120	125	125	125
Malawi	185	175	200	180
Mali	20	20	20	20
Mauritius	672	602	661	650
Mozambique	25	30	35	40
Nigeria	53	53	59	60
Reunion	262	178	200	220
Rwanda	5	5	5	5
Senegal	60	60	60	60
Sierra Leone	5	6	6	8
Somalia	45	35	40	40
South Africa	2,240	2,289	2,165	2,265
Swaziland	462	501	521	510
Tanzania	101	95	105	105
Togo	4	4	5	5
Uganda	10	30	30	30
Zaire	60	60	60	60
Zambia	150	140	140	140
Zimbabwe	459	502	492	440
SUBTOTAL	5,872	5,915	5,944	5,988
MIDDLE EAST				
Iran	630	600	700	700
Iraq	10	10	10	10
Lebanon	6	6	6	6
Syria	30	41	43	40
Turkey	1,410	1,380	1,900	1,750
SUBTOTAL	2,086	2,037	2,659	2,506

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE CONTINUED

TABLE 9 (Continued)

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION
1988/89 - 1991/92 1/

COUNTRY/REGION	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 2/	1991/92 3/
	(1,000 Metric Tons)			
OTHER ASIA				
Afghanistan	10	10	10	10
Bangladesh	117	196	192	190
Burma	50	50	50	50
China	5,312	5,618	6,600	6,800
India 6/	10,150	12,085	12,920	12,700
Indonesia	1,920	2,080	2,130	2,180
Japan	984	988	925	960
Malaysia	100	105	96	110
Nepal	17	17	17	17
Pakistan	1,980	1,987	2,285	2,300
Philippines	1,600	1,750	1,770	1,900
Sri Lanka	35	35	35	35
Taiwan	664	511	530	550
Thailand	4,055	3,502	3,900	4,000
Vietnam	400	450	500	500
SUBTOTAL	27,394	29,384	31,960	32,302
OCEANIA				
Australia	3,680	3,797	3,515	3690
Fiji	363	461	420	400
Papua New Guinea	30	30	30	30
SUBTOTAL	4,073	4,288	3,965	4,120
WORLD TOTAL	105,494	108,222	112,764	112,594

1/ One-half of the crop years are on a September/August basis. Crop years for Southern Hemisphere countries begin prior to September. Factors for converting from refined to raw sugar are 1.087 for refined beet sugar and 1.07 for refined cane sugar.
2/ Preliminary. Revised U.S. Production estimates will be released on May 29, 1991.
3/ Forecast.
4/ United States data include continental beet and cane and Hawaii cane sugar, but exclude Puerto Rico cane sugar which is listed separately.
5/ French data exclude production of cane sugar in Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion which are listed separately.
6/ Indian data include production of Khandsari sugar, a native type, semi-white centrifugal sugar. Estimated output of Khandsari sugar in thousand tons is as follows: 1989/90 - 336; 1990/91 - 398; 1991/92 - 400.

MAY 1991 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 10

SUGARCANE AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION
BY
SELECTED SUGARCANE PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVEST	SUGAR CANE YIELD	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 HA	MT/HA	------1,000 MT---------		PERCENT	MT/HA
Argentina 2/						
1989/90	240	44.2	10,606	944	8.9	3.93
1990/91	265	47.2	12,500	1,240	9.9	4.68
1991/92 MAY	280	50.0	14,000	1,350	9.6	4.82
Australia						
1989/90	331	83.3	27,562	3,797	13.8	11.47
1990/91	340	73.9	25,140	3,515	14.0	10.34
1991/92 MAY	350	77.0	26,950	3,690	13.7	10.54
Brazil						
1989/90	1,210	60.3	73,000	7,793	10.7	6.44
1990/91	1,170	64.1	75,000	7,900	10.5	6.75
1991/92 MAY	1,220	61.5	75,000	7,900	10.5	6.48
China 2/						
1989/90	959	50.9	48,795	4,851	9.9	5.06
1990/91	965	59.3	57,270	5,300	9.3	5.49
1991/92 MAY	970	56.7	55,000	5,400	9.8	5.57
Colombia						
1989/90	113	123.9	14,000	1,611	11.5	14.26
1990/91	115	123.5	14,200	1,642	11.6	14.28
1991/92 MAY	116	122.8	14,250	1,665	11.7	14.35
Cuba						
1989/90	1,350	51.9	70,000	8,000	11.4	5.93
1990/91	1,350	50.0	67,500	7,800	11.6	5.78
1991/92 MAY	1,400	50.0	70,000	7,800	11.1	5.57
Dominican Republic						
1989/90	215	30.4	6,540	636	9.7	2.96
1990/91	219	33.1	7,240	640	8.8	2.92
1991/92 MAY	220	35.5	7,800	660	8.5	3.00
Egypt 2/						
1989/90	91	95.6	8,700	887	10.2	9.75
1990/91	90	95.6	8,600	890	10.3	9.89
1991/92 MAY	88	95.5	8,400	875	10.4	9.94
Fiji						
1989/90	60	68.2	4,089	461	11.3	7.68
1990/91	60	67.0	4,020	420	10.4	7.00
1991/92 MAY	60	67.0	4,020	400	10.0	6.67
Guatemala						
1989/90	115	75.8	8,712	875	10.0	7.61
1990/91	120	79.4	9,526	957	10.0	7.98
1991/92 MAY	120	75.0	9,000	900	10.0	7.50

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE CONTINUED

TABLE 10 (Continued)

SUGARCANE AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION BY SELECTED SUGARCANE PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVEST	SUGAR CANE YIELD	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 HA	MT/HA	------1,000 MT---------		PERCENT	MT/HA
India						
1989/90	1,745	67.0	117,000	12,085	10.3	6.93
1990/91	1,895	66.0	125,000	12,920	10.3	6.82
1991/92 MAY	1,870	64.2	120,000	12,700	10.6	6.79
Indonesia						
1989/90	340	79	26,850	2,080	7.7	6.12
1990/91	365	76.9	28,070	2,130	7.6	5.84
1991/92 MAY	380	76.3	29,000	2,180	7.5	5.74
Mauritius						
1989/90	80	75.0	6,000	602	10.0	7.53
1990/91	80	75.0	6,000	661	11.0	8.26
1991/92 MAY	80	75.0	6,000	650	10.8	8.13
Mexico						
1989/90	511	68.1	34,800	3,100	8.9	6.07
1990/91	525	68.6	36,000	3,400	9.4	6.48
1991/92 MAY	530	67.9	36,000	3,450	9.6	6.51
Pakistan 2/						
1989/90	496	41.3	20,500	1,957	9.5	3.95
1990/91	540	43.5	23,500	2,250	9.6	4.17
1991/92 MAY	540	46.3	25,000	2,260	9.0	4.19
Peru						
1989/90	45	135.6	6,100	620	10.2	13.78
1990/91	46	134.8	6,200	560	9.0	12.17
1991/92 MAY	46	130.4	6,000	520	8.7	11.30
Philippines						
1989/90	310	62.4	19,350	1,750	9.0	5.65
1990/91	310	64.5	20,000	1,770	8.9	5.71
1991/92 MAY	340	61.8	21,000	1,900	9.0	5.59
South Africa						
1989/90	272	68.5	18,636	2,289	12.3	8.42
1990/91	275	66.2	18,198	2,165	11.9	7.87
1991/92 MAY	270	70.2	18,950	2,265	12.0	8.39
Sudan						
1989/90	40	112.5	4,500	420	9.3	10.50
1990/91	50	100.0	5,000	480	9.6	9.60
1991/92 MAY	50	100.0	5,000	450	9.0	9.00
Swaziland						
1989/90	37	159.0	5,882	501	8.5	13.54
1990/91	37	162.2	6,000	521	8.7	14.08
1991/92 MAY	37	162.2	6,000	510	8.5	13.78

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE CONTINUED

MAY 1991 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 10 (Continued)

SUGARCANE AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION BY SELECTED SUGARCANE PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVEST	SUGAR CANE YIELD	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 HA	MT/HA	------1,000 MT---------		PERCENT	MT/HA
Taiwan						
1989/90	61	86.6	5,283	511	9.7	8.38
1990/91	61	88.5	5,400	530	9.8	8.69
1991/92 MAY	61	90.2	5,500	550	10.0	9.02
Thailand						
1989/90	688	48.8	33,560	3,502	10.4	5.09
1990/91	820	47.6	39,000	3,900	10.0	4.76
1991/92 MAY	820	47.6	39,000	4,000	10.3	4.88
U.S.(Hawaii) 4/						
1989/90	30	214.2	6,425	771	12.0	25.70
1990/91	28	221.0	6,189	774	12.5	27.64
1991/92 MAY	27	210.9	5,695	739	13.0	27.37
U.S.(Mainland) 2/						
1989/90	295	64.5	19,039	2,093	11.0	7.09
1990/91	265	65.0	17,235	1,979	11.5	7.47
1991/92 MAY	309	65.8	20,322	2,345	11.5	7.59
Venezuela						
1989/90	110	66.2	7,282	500	6.9	4.55
1990/91	100	63.5	6,346	494	7.8	4.94
1991/92 MAY	95	63.2	6,000	480	8.0	5.05
Zimbabwe						
1989/90	35	109.0	3,816	502	13.2	14.34
1990/91	35	100.7	3,525	492	14.0	14.06
1991/92 MAY	35	91.4	3,200	440	13.8	12.57
MAJOR CANE PRODUCERS						
1989/90	9,779	62.1	607,027	63,138	10.4	6.46
1990/91	10,126	62.5	632,659	65,330	10.3	6.45
1991/92 MAY	10,314	61.8	637,087	66,079	10.4	6.41
OTHERS						
1989/90	1,193	57.7	68,807	5,958	8.7	4.99
1990/91	1,245	58.3	72,615	6,265	8.6	5.03
1991/92 MAY	1,258	57.8	72,671	6,423	8.8	5.11
WORLD						
1989/90	10,972	61.6	675,834	69,096	10.2	6.30
1990/91	11,371	62.0	705,274	71,595	10.2	6.30
1991/92 MAY	11,572	61.3	709,758	72,502	10.2	6.27

1/ Refined cane sugar is converted to raw value by a factor of 1.07.
2/ Produces beet sugar as well as cane sugar. 3/ Includes Khandsari (native type semi-white centrifugal sugar. 4/ Hawaiian cane is harvested once every 24 months, consequently yields per hectare are much higher than in countries where cane is harvested every year.

MAY 1991 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 11

SUGARBEET AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION BY SELECTED SUGARBEET PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVEST	BEET YIELD	SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION	SUGAR RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 HA	MT/HA	-----1,000 MT--------		PERCENT	MT/HA
Austria						
1989/90	47	56.2	2,641	457	17.3	9.72
1990/91	50	49.9	2,494	451	18.1	9.02
1991/92 MAY	51	52.9	2,700	490	18.1	9.61
Belgium_Luxembourg						
1989/90	111	59.8	6,640	1,039	15.6	9.36
1990/91	112	65	7,280	1,119	15.4	9.99
1991/92 MAY	107	60.7	6,500	1,035	15.9	9.67
China 2/						
1989/90	569	16.2	9,243	767	8.3	1.35
1990/91	730	19.9	14,530	1,300	8.9	1.78
1991/92 MAY	750	20	15,000	1,400	9.3	1.87
Czechoslovakia						
1989/90	208	36.1	7,500	750	10.0	3.61
1990/91	208	36.1	7,500	700	9.3	3.37
1991/92 MAY	208	36.1	7,500	700	9.3	3.37
Denmark						
1989/90	67	49.4	3,309	529	16.0	7.90
1990/91	66	55.8	3,685	591	16.0	8.95
1991/92 MAY	67	47.8	3,200	550	17.2	8.21
France						
1989/90	427	56.0	23,915	4,204	17.6	9.85
1990/91	474	52.4	24,850	4,744	19.1	10.01
1991/92 MAY	455	54.7	24,900	4,480	18.0	9.85
Germany						
1989/90	609	81.3	26,901	4,087	15.2	6.71
1990/91	619	90.6	30,310	4,670	15.4	7.54
1991/92 MAY	570	52.6	30,000	4,600	15.3	8.07
Hungary						
1989/90	115	38.3	4,400	630	14.3	5.48
1990/91	115	38.3	4,400	600	13.6	5.22
1991/92 MAY	115	43.5	5,000	650	13.0	5.65
Italy						
1989/90	290	57.2	16,600	1,880	11.3	6.48
1990/91	262	44.3	11,600	1,587	13.7	6.06
1991/92 MAY	260	53.8	14,000	1,700	12.1	6.54
Japan 2/						
1989/90	72	50.9	3,664	667	18.2	9.26
1990/91	72	55.5	3,994	700	17.5	9.72
1991/92 MAY	72	53.3	3,840	690	18.0	9.58
Netherlands						
1989/90	128	56.3	7,208	1,241	17.2	9.70
1990/91	125	69.7	8,707	1,339	15.4	10.71
1991/92 MAY	125	60.0	7,500	1,260	16.8	10.08

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE CONTINUED

May 1991 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division FAS,USDA

TABLE 11 (Continued)

SUGARBEET AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION BY SELECTED SUGARBEET PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVEST	BEET YIELD	SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION	SUGAR RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 HA	MT/HA	-----1,000 MT--------		PERCENT	MT/HA
Poland						
1989/90	423	34.0	14,374	1,865	13.0	4.41
1990/91	440	38.0	16,700	2,174	13.0	4.94
1991/92 MAY	400	33.8	13,500	1,750	13.0	4.38
Romania						
1989/90	243	26.5	6,432	499	7.8	2.05
1990/91	155	20.1	3,114	334	10.7	2.15
1991/92 MAY	138	20.7	2,850	310	10.9	2.25
Spain 2/						
1989/90	160	44.8	7,172	1,023	14.3	6.39
1990/91	160	45.4	7,265	1,020	14.0	6.38
1991/92 MAY	170	47.1	8,000	1,075	13.4	6.32
Turkey						
1989/90	350	31.2	10,930	1,380	12.6	3.94
1990/91	370	35.1	13,000	1,900	14.6	5.14
1991/92 MAY	355	33.8	12,000	1,750	14.6	4.93
U.S.S.R.						
1989/90	3,344	29.1	97,414	9,530	9.8	2.85
1990/91	3,267	24.9	81,400	9,160	11.3	2.80
1991/92 MAY	3,260	26.1	85,000	9,000	10.6	2.76
United Kingdom						
1989/90	194	41.2	8,000	1,377	17.2	7.10
1990/91	192	41.7	8,000	1,348	16.9	7.02
1991/92 MAY	170	46.2	7,850	1,370	17.5	8.06
United States 2/						
1989/90	524	43.5	22,800	3,144	13.8	6.00
1990/91	558	44.9	25,032	3,475	13.9	6.23
1991/92 MAY	555	46.0	25,515	3,538	13.9	6.37
Yugoslavia						
1989/90	142	47.9	6,797	930	13.7	6.55
1990/91	158	37.4	5,915	885	15.0	5.60
1991/92 MAY	138	39.9	5,500	820	14.9	5.94
MAJOR BEET PRODUCERS						
1989/90	1,117	29.4	32,818	4,011	12.2	3.59
1990/91	1,318	30.8	40,567	4,905	12.1	3.72
1991/92 MAY	1,336	31.1	41,565	5,078	12.2	3.80
OTHERS						
1989/90	7,503	36.8	276,405	35,115	12.7	4.68
1990/91	7,408	35.4	262,435	36,264	13.8	4.90
1991/92 MAY	7,210	36.3	261,470	35,014	13.4	4.86
WORLD						
1989/90	8,620	35.9	309,223	39,126	12.7	4.54
1990/91	8,726	34.7	303,002	41,169	13.6	4.72
1991/92 MAY	8,546	35.5	303,035	40,092	13.2	4.69

1/ Refined beet sugar is converted to raw value by a forecast of 1.087.
2/ Produces cane sugar as well as beet sugar.

May 1991 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

DAIRY PRODUCTION FORECASTS FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES

Revised forecasts for 16 selected countries, accounting for about three-quarters of the world dairy production, indicate prospects for 1991 have declined slightly since November, 1990. Milk production in the 16 countries is forecast at 333 million tons, while the November forecasts indicated production just above that level. Compared to November, milk output forecasts for Italy, the Soviet Union, China, and New Zealand were revised downward, while forecasts for the United Kingdom and Japan were moved higher. The 1991 butter production forecast is down nearly 2 percent, while cheese output is essentially unchanged and the manufacture of nonfat dry milk is forecast to show a small increase when compared to November 1990 projections.

In the United States, 1991 milk production is forecast at 68.1 million tons, up 1 percent from 1990 and unchanged from the November forecast. Canadian milk production and cow numbers are forecast to decline again in 1991 reflecting a 3 percent decline in the quota for processing milk deliveries. Mexico's 1991 milk output is now forecast at 9.9 million tons, 6 percent above 1990 and the same as the November forecast. More milk is being produced in tropical regions of the country as producers upgrade the genetic potential of their herds.

Forecast milk production in the 6 EC countries reviewed is down slightly from last year and from the November forecast. French milk production is forecast at 26.6 million tons, unchanged from the November forecast but 1 percent below last year's production level. Output in Germany is forecast at 30.5 million tons, unchanged from November, but sharply below the 1990 level as the eastern region adapts to market conditions and EC quotas. Milk output in Italy is forecast at 10.5 million tons, below both the November forecast and the 1990 level. The Government of Italy has implemented a program to take an extra 100,000 cows out of production. Ireland's milk output is forecast to decline nearly 2 percent in 1991 reflecting the expected change in its quota.

Final 1990 milk production for the USSR was slightly below the November estimate as problems in the general economy also affected the dairy sector. Little or no growth is forecast for 1991. Japan's 1990 milk production was stronger than forecast in November as per cow yields continued to increase due to further genetic improvement in Japan's dairy herd. In both Australia and New Zealand, low international dairy product prices and regional dry conditions have reduced prospects for 1991 output. Milk production in New Zealand is now forecast at 7.9 million tons, down from the November forecast, but still about 1 percent above the 1990 level.

The mix of dairy product output in 1991 will be influenced by relative prices throughout the year. Up to now, prices have generally favored cheese production. Cheese output in the 16 countries reviewed is now forecast as 9.2 million tons, 2 percent above 1990 but slightly below the November forecast. Compared to the November forecasts, the United States and France, the two largest producers, were essentially unchanged. Forecast output in the USSR is down as reported 1990 output was well below the November estimate. Butter production for 1991 in the 16 countries reviewed is now forecast at 4.8 million tons, down from both 1990 and the November forecast. Changes from the November forecasts include an upward adjustment in the United States and downward adjustments in the USSR and Germany. USSR butter output during 1990 was well below the November estimate. Output of non-fat dry milk is now forecast at 2.8 million tons, about 2 percent below the 1990 level but roughly 2 percent above the November forecast. Output forecasts were increased for Ireland and the United Kingdom while the U.S. forecast was reduced.

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TABLE 12

MILK COW NUMBERS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
(In 1,000 head)

	1987	1988	1989	1990 2/	Forecast 1991 3/ Nov.	May
SELECTED COUNTRIES						
Canada	1,481	1,467	1,449	1,429	1,400	1,410
Mexico	6,300	6,200	6,300	6,410	6,450	6,450
United States	10,327	10,262	10,126	10,127	10,090	10,050
Denmark	811	774	764	770	745	769
France	6,359	5,841	5,574	5,489	5,450	5,450
Germany	7,322	7,071	6,960	6,801	6,300	6,342
Ireland	1,490	1,444	1,387	1,400	1,380	1,380
Italy	3,021	3,020	2,973	2,931	2,850	2,850
Netherlands	2,043	1,946	1,888	1,855	1,825	1,825
United Kingdom	3,311	3,166	3,142	3,224	3,200	3,205
Czechoslovakia	1,791	1,788	1,775	1,765	1,780	1,760
USSR	42,400	42,000	41,809	41,734	41,600	41,600
Japan	1,052	1,046	1,066	1,081	1,070	1,075
China (Mainland)	1,846	2,164	2,222	2,260	2,700	2,500
Australia	1,707	1,697	1,663	1,631	1,604	1,595
New Zealand	2,252	2,280	2,236	2,269	2,300	2,300
SUBTOTAL	93,513	92,166	91,334	91,176	90,744	90,561
OTHER	67,200	66,644	66,883	67,442	67,433	67,433
WORLD	160,713	158,810	158,217	158,618	158,177	157,994

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Dairy Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.
2/ Preliminary. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Year beginning July 1.
5/ Year beginning June 1.

May 1991 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 13

COW MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
(In 1,000 metric tons)

	1987	1988	1989	1990 2/	Forecast 1991 3/ Nov.	May
SELECTED COUNTRIES						
Canada	7,986	8,229	7,980	7,900	7,800	7,800
Mexico	8,971	8,830	8,970	9,330	9,900	9,900
United States	64,732	65,840	65,426	67,260	68,100	68,075
Denmark	4,860	4,739	4,747	4,742	4,730	4,640
France	27,146	26,000	26,150	26,400	26,600	26,600
Germany	32,624	32,054	32,432	31,600	30,500	30,500
Ireland	5,751	5,573	5,575	5,605	5,365	5,495
Italy	10,300	10,671	10,828	10,800	10,900	10,500
Netherlands	11,672	11,406	11,321	11,180	11,215	11,200
United Kingdom	15,360	14,880	14,647	15,016	14,850	15,090
Czechoslovakia	6,921	6,963	7,100	7,044	7,100	7,000
USSR	103,400	106,800	108,529	108,700	109,200	109,000
Japan	7,335	7,607	8,059	8,190	8,070	8,250
China (Mainland)	3,301	3,660	3,813	4,130	4,600	4,400
Australia 4/	6,367	6,297	6,465	6,435	6,490	6,397
New Zealand 5/	7,245	7,936	7,406	7,779	8,037	7,886
SUBTOTAL	323,971	327,485	329,448	332,111	333,457	332,733
OTHER	101,896	101,628	105,523	108,825	109,936	109,936
WORLD	425,867	429,113	434,971	440,936	443,393	442,669

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Dairy Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.
2/ Preliminary. 3/ Forecast 4/ Year beginning July 1.
5/ Year beginning June 1.

May 1991 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 14

BUTTER PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
(In 1,000 metric tons)

	1987	1988	1989	1990 2/	Forecast 1991 3/ Nov.	May
SELECTED COUNTRIES						
Canada	95	105	99	101	95	100
Mexico	26	32	33	34	34	34
United States	501	547	577	583	550	570
Denmark	96	94	92	93	90	84
France	569	521	518	520	520	520
Germany	786	700	711	675	610	570
Ireland	150	139	156	151	143	144
Italy	70	71	74	72	74	70
Netherlands	234	214	213	205	200	205
United Kingdom	174	140	130	139	150	141
Czechoslovakia	149	148	156	157	155	155
USSR	1,742	1,724	1,726	1,730	1,825	1,730
Japan	69	68	78	76	79	78
Australia 4/	104	98	96	111	107	114
New Zealand 5/	248	276	246	276	274	274
SUBTOTAL	5,013	4,877	4,905	4,923	4,906	4,789
OTHER	1,606	1,690	1,802	1,874	1,883	1,883
WORLD	6,619	6,567	6,707	6,797	6,789	6,672

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Dairy Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.
2/ Preliminary. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Year beginning July 1.
5/ Year beginning June 1.

May 1991 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 15

CHEESE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
(In 1,000 metric tons)

	1987	1988	1989	1990 2/	Forecast 1991 3/ Nov.	May
SELECTED COUNTRIES						
Canada	246	252	247	250	235	252
Mexico	298	370	373	384	400	400
United States	2,424	2,527	2,546	2,739	2,890	2,880
Denmark	271	258	275	293	310	310
France	1,342	1,378	1,485	1,523	1,550	1,550
Germany	817	849	885	765	705	770
Ireland	65	75	74	72	73	69
Italy	704	737	760	755	760	740
Netherlands	552	559	568	594	615	610
United Kingdom	263	299	280	307	300	310
Czechoslovakia	142	146	152	150	149	149
USSR	861	894	900	881	930	885
Japan	25	26	27	26	27	25
Australia	177	176	190	175	188	175
New Zealand	113	128	128	122	125	125
SUBTOTAL	8,300	8,674	8,890	9,036	9,257	9,250
OTHER	1,765	1,815	1,853	1,837	1,877	1,877
WORLD	10,065	10,489	10,743	10,873	11,134	11,127

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Dairy Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.
2/ Preliminary. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Year beginning July 1.
5/ Year beginning June 1.

May 1991 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 16

NONFAT DRY MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
(In 1,000 metric tons)

	1987	1988	1989	1990 2/	Forecast 1991 3/ Nov.	May
SELECTED COUNTRIES						
Canada	110	110	93	95	87	93
Mexico	4	5	6	9	9	9
United States	480	444	397	395	390	370
Denmark	18	7	13	41	19	28
France	603	490	492	530	550	550
Germany	526	446	500	483	450	450
Ireland	129	100	140	195	160	197
Italy	0	1	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	98	87	83	67	60	62
United Kingdom	193	136	133	166	150	170
USSR	310	350	300	300	300	300
Japan	153	159	178	178	180	176
Australia	128	120	127	139	139	146
New Zealand	173	198	181	208	200	200
SUBTOTAL	2,925	2,653	2,643	2,806	2,694	2,751
OTHER	569	582	662	736	708	708
WORLD	3,494	3,235	3,305	3,542	3,402	3,459

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Dairy Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.
2/ Preliminary. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Year beginning July 1.
5/ Year beginning June 1.

May 1991 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 17

CASEIN PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
(In 1,000 metric tons)

	1987	1988	1989	1990 2/	Forecast 1991 3/ Nov.	May
SELECTED COUNTRIES						
Denmark	17	21	19	13	16	11
France	52	61	47	26	30	30
Germany	25	25	22	16	20	20
Ireland	39	44	32	28	32	22
Netherlands	20	20	20	20	20	20
UK	1	0	1	2	1	2
Australia	8	9	7	5	5	5
New Zealand	62	66	56	62	60	60
SUBTOTAL	224	246	204	172	184	170
OTHER	22	24	32	39	35	35
WORLD	246	270	236	211	219	205

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Dairy Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.
2/ Preliminary. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Year beginning July 1.
5/ Year beginning June 1.

May 1991 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION OUTLOOK FOR 1991/92

Important factors that influence world cotton production are the current cotton market situation, domestic and world economic conditions, government policies, and weather. Of these factors, government policies encouraging larger area, along with higher cotton prices during the past two years are providing the biggest stimuli to increased 1991/92 cotton production.

Preliminary indications are that world cotton production is forecast to rise 5 percent to a record 91.0 million bales for 1991/92. Foreign production is predicted at 75.0 million bales with foreign harvested cotton area at 29.5 million hectares, second only to the 1984/85 record of 76.0 million bales and 29.7 million hectares. The 1991/92 record world production forecast is supported by current higher cotton prices relative to last season and continued strong demand.

Production in the United States is projected at 16.0 million bales. This would be 3 percent above last year and the largest crop since 1953/54 when output reached 16.4 million bales. Major uncertainties in the outlook include recent dry soil conditions in West Texas, wet and flooded soil conditions in the Delta, and reduced reservoir levels in California.

In China, as in the past, production increases are needed so that it can maintain its role as a major exporter of both raw cotton and textiles while meeting its rapidly rising domestic consumption requirements. The government has indicated that the goal for the eighth five-year-plan (1991-95) is to produce 21 to 23 million 480-pound-bales per year. In line with this, China is expected to continue its push to increase cotton production for 1991/92.

Cotton production in the Soviet Union for 1991/92 is affected by two opposing forces: the need to earn hard currency and the need to provide more food production and protect the environment. The strongest argument for area expansion revolves around current, relatively, high world cotton prices and the pressure to earn foreign exchange by means of cotton exports. However, cotton production next season is expected to be slightly below the estimated 12.0 million 480-pound-bales for 1990/91.

In Mexico, cotton production for 1991/92 is anticipated to rebound to a more normal level. The expected output increase is due to high reservoir levels and cropping alternatives that favor cotton. In Central America, production could rise moderately for the coming season because of attractive cotton prices. However, foreign exchange needs and input cost will largely determine cotton output levels. South American cotton output for 1991/92, with farming operations beginning in 5 to 6 months, could increase by about one-tenth over 1990/91. However, the higher output is based upon a more timely release of production financing than occurred at the outset of 1990/91.

In South Asia, cotton production should push slightly above 1990/91. Pakistan's cotton production for the 1991/92 season is being influenced by this year's higher cotton prices along with a continued strong domestic demand from the expanding textile industry. However, area expansion is constrained by the lack of available land in the major cotton producing region. In India, production is expected to be higher than the disappointing output of 1990/91. Domestic supply is tight and cotton prices have remained high. Both conditions bode well for higher output. In Australia, production for next year is expected to be as large as the current crop if cotton prices remain strong as planting time nears in September-October and sufficient soil moisture is available to maintain this year's level of dryland seeding.

In Turkey, cotton production is expected to be down from last season as farmers switch from cotton to other crops. This change is reflected in the shift in government policy not to include cotton in the government's support program. Syria plans to increase production. However, the level of output will depend upon the severity of the current drought and its impact on the availability of irrigation water.

A moderate increase is forecast for cotton production in Africa. Many of the cotton producing countries depend very heavily on cotton exports for sorely needed foreign exchange earnings. Because of this need, there is strong support for the cotton sector in West Africa. This is particularly true for Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Benin, Cameroon, and Burkina. The Egyptian Government would like to expand cotton production. However, the major constraint to production continues to be the lack of incentive due to the low procurement price and favorable crop alternatives. In Sudan, it appears that production will be about the same as last year. Zimbabwe is anticipated to increase output as the government has raised producer prices. South African area is expected to rebound from the 1990 drought-reduced area.

Cotton production in the European Community (EC) is likely be slightly below last year's level as alternative crops are more favorable. Greece, the largest EC producer, is expected to shift at least 8 percent of its area to corn.

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CHART 2

1991/92 Forecast of World Cotton Production

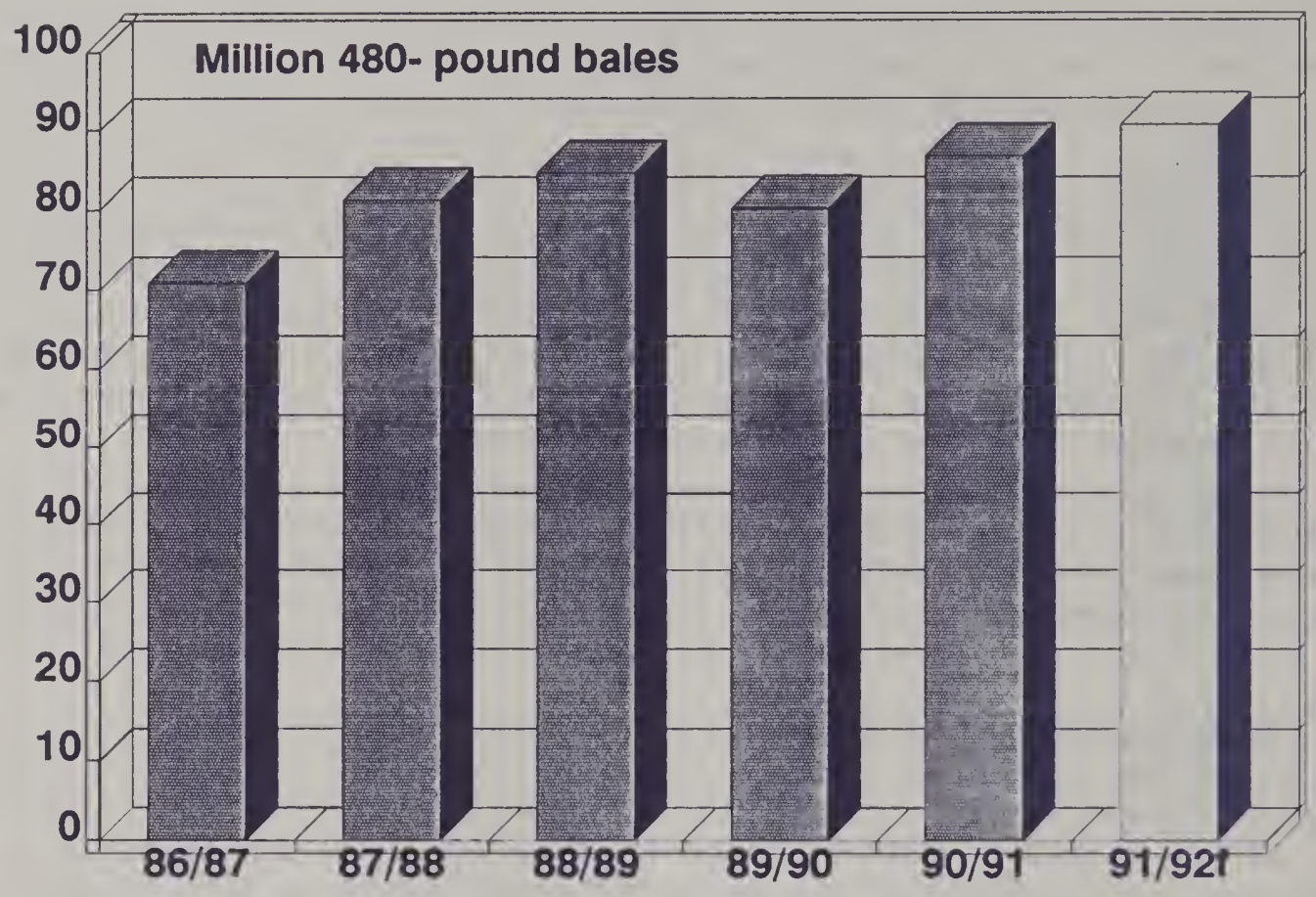

TABLE 18

WORLD COTTON AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION			
Year	Harvested Area (1,000 Ha)	Yield (Kg/Ha)	Production (1,000 480-Bales)
1981/82	32,978	470	71,194
1982/83	31,393	474	68,283
1983/84	30,838	466	66,020
1984/85	33,853	572	89,003
1985/86	31,672	555	80,753
1986/87	29,495	523	70,814
1987/88	31,009	571	81,256
1988/89	33,701	547	84,663
1989/90	31,544	554	80,196
Estimate 1990/91	33,486	564	86,814
5-Year Avg.	31,484	550	79,536
Forecast 1991/92			91,000

CANADIAN GRAIN PROSPECTS

The 1991/92 Canadian grain crop is expected to return to more normal levels after last year's record wheat (31.8 million tons) and rye (0.9 million) output and above-average barley (13.5 million), corn (7.0 million), and oat (3.5 million) crops. Total production for the 1991/92 grain crops is forecast at 49.1 million tons, down 15 percent from the 1990/91 crop. A major income stabilization program authorized for the 1991/92 grain crop will have an impact on production decisions.

A two-part farm income stabilization program, the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan (GRIP) and the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) was announced for the 1991/92 grain crops and may be the most significant change to the Canadian domestic grain policy in a number of years. GRIP provides comprehensive revenue insurance, rather than separate price and yield insurance. NISA allows farmers to accumulate savings in good times and to tap these savings during difficult times. The Federal government, provincial governments, and individual producers make financial contributions into both programs. GRIP has been passed by the Prairie provinces, while only Saskatchewan has passed the NISA program.

The GRIP will allow participating farmers to insure their crops on the basis of gross revenue per acre. Farmer premiums, plus contributions from the Canadian government and participating provincial Governments will fund the program. GRIP allows participating farmers to guarantee minimum levels of "target revenues" for the eligible crops (wheat, barley, oats, canola, soybeans, rye, flaxseed, mustard seed, canary seed, mixed grain, and perennial crops). "Target revenue" is based on the 15-year "indexed moving average price" and historical yield, seeded area, and coverage level. The farmer is allowed to choose a coverage level between 70 and 90 percent of the support price.

Should market revenue (average market price X actual yield X seeded area) plus standard crop insurance payments for a crop fall below the indicated target revenue (on a per acre basis), GRIP will make up the difference. While the GRIP program will keep overall planting above levels that would have been expected based only on market prices, the relative target revenue levels between crops will likely be more important for determining farmer plantings of the various crops. GRIP coverage and farmer premiums will vary across the prairies. The variation in premium levels is a function of variation in average yields.

NISA is a special savings program for participating producers, with farmer contributions matched by the federal and provincial Governments. A farmer can set aside up to two percent of eligible sales in an individual account, up to a maximum of CAN$250,000. The program triggers payments when the farm's gross margin fall below a five-year average or the individual's net income falls below CAN$10,000.

GRAIN PRODUCTION PROSPECTS

Wheat: Production in 1991/92 is projected to be 26.1 million tons, 18 percent below last year. Area is expected to be virtually unchanged at 14.0 million hectares in 1991/92. Winter wheat plantings in the East are estimated to be down because fall seeded wheat on harvested soybean land was reduced due to wet weather. The lower area in the East will be offset by higher expected plantings of spring wheat in the prairies due to GRIP guarantees to participating producers. Production is expected to be below last year's record level winter wheat output in Ontario and record spring wheat yields in the prairie provinces. While recent rains have been very beneficial, low subsoil moisture means timely rains will be necessary. Durum area is estimated to remain constant, with average yields, production is likely to decline.

Barley: The 1991/92 production is projected at 11.8 million tons,down 13 percent from last year due to lower seeded area and assumed average yields. Excellent growing conditions last year caused barley yields to increase 13 percent above the 10-year average and 18 percent above the 1989/90 level. Preliminary evaluations of GRIP suggest that farmers will plant less barley as the spread between farmer premium payments and GRIP target revenue favors wheat and canola. The relative protection provided by GRIP is important because of expectations that the Canadian Wheat Board will lower initial barley prices for 1991.

Corn: Even though area is expected to increase, 1991/92 production is projected at 6.6 million tons, down 6 percent from 1990/91 as yields return to average. Corn area is estimated to expand 10 percent to 1.1 million hectares due to a large decrease in winter wheat area in Ontario. Winter wheat planting (which follow soybeans) was reduced because soybeans were harvested late. Corn is expected to be planted on much of the unplanted wheat area. Relative strength in corn prices, plus indications of an attractive GRIP program also are expected to provide incentives to plant corn.

Oats: The 1991/92 crop is projected at 3.0 million tons, down 14 percent from 1990/91, based on an average yield. Area is projected to decline 10 percent from last year to about the 1988/89 level. A second year of declining planted area is partially attributed to low prices and relatively high stocks. Although oat producers are eligible for GRIP, the program seems to favor wheat and canola producers, likely prompting lower planted area for oats.

Rye: Production for 1991/92 is projected at 600,000 tons, down 36 percent from last year because of a 35 percent reduction in area and average yields. Rye production reached a record level in 1990/91 as a result of favorable weather throughout most of the prairie provinces. Lower prices also caused the 1991/92 planted area to be reduced.

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TABLE 19

Canadian Grains

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 f
AREA HARVESTED (1,000 hectares)												
Barley	4,634	5,476	5,149	4,353	4,566	4,750	4,829	5,004	4,152	4,658	4,600	4,300
Corn	958	1,139	1,107	1,107	1,192	1,123	994	999	981	1,003	1,000	1,100
Oats	1,515	1,561	1,612	1,400	1,406	1,263	1,287	1,263	1,371	1,708	1,500	1,350
Rye	310	445	458	426	370	372	315	313	257	501	540	350
Wheat	11,098	12,427	12,554	13,697	13,158	13,729	14,239	13,473	12,987	13,627	14,100	14,000
TOTAL	*18,515*	*21,048*	*20,880*	*20,983*	*20,692*	*21,237*	*21,664*	*21,052*	*19,748*	*21,497*	*21,740*	*21,100*
YIELD (metric tons per hectare)												
Barley	2.43	2.51	2.71	2.35	2.25	2.61	3.03	2.79	2.46	2.50	2.93	2.73
Corn	6.01	5.86	5.88	5.36	5.69	6.21	5.95	7.02	5.47	6.36	7.00	6.00
Oats	2.00	2.04	2.26	1.98	1.83	2.17	2.53	2.37	2.18	2.08	2.33	2.22
Rye	1.45	2.08	2.04	1.93	1.76	1.53	1.93	1.58	1.04	1.74	1.74	1.71
Wheat	1.74	2.00	2.13	1.93	1.61	1.77	2.20	1.93	1.23	1.80	2.26	1.86
PRODUCTION (1,000 metric tons)												
Barley	11,259	13,724	13,966	10,209	10,279	12,387	14,634	13,957	10,212	11,666	13,500	11,750
Corn	5,753	6,673	6,513	5,931	6,778	6,970	5,912	7,015	5,369	6,379	7,000	6,600
Oats	3,028	3,188	3,637	2,773	2,576	2,736	3,251	2,995	2,993	3,546	3,500	3,000
Rye	448	927	933	823	652	569	609	493	267	873	940	600
Wheat	19,292	24,803	26,737	26,465	21,188	24,252	31,378	25,950	15,995	24,578	31,800	26,100
TOTAL	*39,780*	*49,315*	*51,786*	*46,201*	*41,473*	*46,914*	*55,784*	*50,410*	*34,836*	*47,042*	*56,740*	*48,050*

May 1991

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

PRODUCTION OF RAISINS/SULTANAS

Production of raisins/sultanas in major producing countries for the 1990/91 season is forecast at 671,500 tons (packed weight basis), 8 percent below the 1989/90 volume. The decline primarily reflects smaller than anticipated packs in the Northern Hemisphere. Drought conditions reduced output in the United States and Greece by 11 and 52 percent, respectively. Sultana production in Turkey also has been revised downward due to heavy rains during the drying season.

Preliminary assessments indicate that the leading Southern Hemisphere raisin/sultana producers will generate a combined 1990/91 pack of 144,000 tons, 9 percent greater than the 1989/90 volume. Production in Australia is expected to expand by 35 percent--to 80,000 tons--due to higher grape yields and optimal growing and drying conditions. Argentina's 1990/91 pack is forecast at 8,000 tons, up 7 percent from a year ago, but significantly below the industry's production potential of 10,000 tons due to scattered frost and hail damage in Mendoza and San Juan Provinces. The quality of the pack reportedly ranges from good to excellent. Raisin production in Chile is expected to decline for the first time since the 1975/76 season. Drought conditions moderately reduced the fresh grape crop leaving fewer supplies available for drying. Consequently, Chile's 1990/91 raisin pack is forecast at only 27,000 tons, 11 percent below last season's record pack of 30,500 tons. Current indications are that South Africa's 1990/91 raisin/sultana pack will total only 29,000 tons, 15 percent below the near record volume produced a year ago. Untimely rains, high humidity, and minimal sunlight during the drying process not only reduced total output, but substantially compromised quality.

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PRODUCTION OF RAISINS/SULTANAS
(Metric Tons - Packed Weight Basis)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
Greece 2/	77,800	83,580	40,000
Mexico 3/	11,000	7,000	10,500
Turkey 2/	150,000	140,000	150,000
United States 2/	315,860	366,665	327,000
Total	554,660	597,245	527,500
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE			
Argentina	7,000	7,500	8,000
Australia	60,012	59,463	80,000
Chile	24,500	30,500	27,000
South Africa	20,639	34,104	29,000
Total	112,151	131,567	144,000
WORLD TOTAL	666,811	728,812	671,500

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Revised May 1991.
3/ Forecast as of November 1990.

NOTE: Data for Afghanistan and Iran not available.

May 1991 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

RAISINS/SULTANAS: PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons - Packed Weight Basis)

YEAR	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CHILE	GREECE	MEXICO	SOUTH AFRICA	TURKEY	UNITED STATES	TOTAL
1970/71	3,750	50,241	700	82,090	N/A	12,232	132,000	163,210	444,223
1971/72	2,600	99,925	720	87,407	N/A	12,614	100,000	164,375	467,641
1972/73	2,570	49,766	600	71,500	N/A	14,855	106,000	88,885	334,176
1973/74	3,300	53,282	650	57,800	N/A	5,351	85,000	185,355	390,738
1974/75	4,120	59,991	630	109,000	N/A	9,549	85,000	202,085	470,375
1975/76	6,000	68,862	1,100	87,000	N/A	6,503	110,000	231,595	511,060
1976/77	6,000	56,821	1,400	81,000	N/A	8,949	80,000	176,335	410,505
1977/78	4,000	65,022	1,500	61,500	N/A	12,881	110,000	205,480	460,383
1978/79	5,500	55,894	2,000	81,000	N/A	17,530	82,000	143,420	387,344
1979/80	5,000	92,162	2,000	78,700	N/A	25,397	83,000	244,960	531,219
1980/81	5,500	55,995	2,500	68,500	11,500	23,906	95,000	250,740	513,641
1981/82	6,000	88,885	2,500	98,100	13,000	24,775	110,000	216,500	559,760
1982/83	8,000	79,730	3,300	75,000	16,000	32,898	95,000	246,465	556,393
1983/84	7,000	81,740	4,000	103,000	9,120	29,839	100,000	328,980	663,679
1984/85	5,800	70,327	6,200	67,000	6,934	28,545	80,000	273,805	538,611
1985/86	5,500	93,736	9,000	90,000	20,000	37,685	120,000	284,715	660,636
1986/87	6,500	63,991	9,000	69,000	21,145	30,659	110,000	236,320	546,615
1987/88	6,600	74,029	16,500	40,000	11,250	27,448	110,000	303,950	589,777
1988/89	7,000	60,012	24,500	77,800	11,000	20,639	150,000	315,860	666,811
1989/90	7,500	59,463	30,500	83,580	7,000	34,104	140,000	366,665	728,812
1990/91 1/	8,000	80,000	27,000	40,000	10,500	29,000	150,000	327,000	671,500

1/ Preliminary.

NOTE: Data for Afghanistan and Iran not available.

MAY 1991 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

PRODUCTION OF DRIED PRUNES

Production of dried prunes in major producing countries during the 1990/91 season is forecast at 205,825 tons (packed weight basis), down 25 percent from a year ago. Despite a 65 percent production increase in France, significantly smaller output in Yugoslavia and the United States limited the Northern Hemisphere pack to only 180,025 tons. Preliminary assessments indicate that combined output in the Southern Hemisphere will total 25,800 tons, 8 percent below the record 1989/90 volume. Both Chile and South Africa are reporting smaller packs this season -- a normal downturn following record production levels last year. In Australia, hot, dry weather reduced production prospects for the second consecutive year. The 1990/91 pack is estimated at 2,800 tons, up 4 percent from a year ago, but well below the 3,000 tons generally considered a normal crop. Argentina's 1990/91 pack is expected to increase by 13 percent, to 9,000 tons. Quality and fruit size reportedly are excellent.

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PRODUCTION OF DRIED PRUNES
(Metric Tons - Packed Weight Basis)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
France 2/	41,494	19,949	33,000
Yugoslavia 2/	12,873	12,148	7,000
United States	143,835	215,275	140,025
Total	198,202	247,372	180,025
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE			
Argentina	7,500	8,000	9,000
Australia	3,357	2,700	2,800
Chile	10,000	13,800	11,500
South Africa	2,901	3,512	2,500
Total	23,758	28,012	25,800
WORLD TOTAL	221,960	275,384	205,825

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimate as of November 1990.

MAY 1991 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION

TABLE 21

DRIED PRUNES: PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons - Packed Weight Basis)

YEAR	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CHILE	FRANCE	SOUTH AFRICA	YUGOSLAVIA	UNITED STATES	TOTAL
1970/71	5,700	4,620	4,800	14,000	1,746	26,222	186,880	243,968
1971/72	3,500	2,873	4,200	16,000	1,836	16,720	122,405	167,534
1972/73	725	3,201	3,600	12,500	860	26,614	71,950	119,450
1973/74	5,000	2,724	4,100	21,000	1,620	7,592	191,550	233,586
1974/75	4,540	2,762	4,200	22,000	2,095	15,625	132,685	183,907
1975/76	10,000	3,240	4,400	470	1,816	21,150	139,225	180,301
1976/77	10,000	3,192	5,200	26,170	1,374	6,327	138,290	190,553
1977/78	9,500	2,307	5,200	6,133	2,081	22,896	148,570	196,687
1978/79	10,000	4,200	5,400	22,190	1,583	14,350	123,340	181,063
1979/80	9,000	2,400	4,500	24,308	1,675	10,798	127,080	179,761
1980/81	7,500	2,991	4,000	17,750	1,320	18,684	156,980	209,225
1981/82	9,000	1,042	3,800	28,660	1,514	18,802	149,040	211,858
1982/83	6,000	3,683	4,000	35,600	2,024	31,000	117,735	200,042
1983/84	6,500	2,703	4,500	25,184	2,085	29,107	135,490	205,569
1984/85	8,000	3,547	5,500	38,941	1,652	20,000	138,290	215,930
1985/86	9,000	3,813	9,300	25,742	2,351	18,700	134,310	203,216
1986/87	6,000	4,472	8,700	35,978	2,121	11,870	94,300	163,441
1987/88	11,000	1,749	11,000	30,380	2,752	12,387	218,135	287,403
1988/89	7,500	3,357	10,000	41,494	2,901	12,873	143,835	221,960
1989/90	8,000	2,700	13,800	19,949	3,512	12,148	215,275	275,384
1990/91 1/	9,000	2,800	11,500	33,000	2,500	7,000	140,025	205,825

1/ Preliminary.

MAY 1991 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

SOVIET GRAIN ESTIMATES AND HISTORICAL RESULTS

The State Statistical Committee (GOSKOMSTAT) has published preliminary dry weight 1990/91 yield and/or production figures for wheat, corn, millet, rice, buckwheat, and total grains; however, complete official results for the 1990/91 grain harvest are still not available. The data and area figures released by GOSKOMSTAT in November 1990, were used to arrive at USDA's estimated 1990/91 production by type of grain. While the estimated total USSR grain crop is unchanged from earlier estimates, there were numerous changes in the individual grains.

Incorporating the preliminary Soviet yield results into the revised USDA estimates was complicated by the fact the GOSKOMSTAT yield and production figures were given on a net weight basis -- the weight of the grain after adjustment for moisture and trash. Traditionally, Soviet numbers have been expressed in terms of "bunker weight" -- the weight of the grain before cleaning and drying. The Soviets recently announced that grain yield and production data will now be reported exclusively on a net-weight basis. However, in order to maintain continuity with its historical data base, USDA will continue to report its Soviet grain estimates on a bunker-weight basis.

In the recently-released 1989 edition of Narodnoye Khozyaistvo (GOSKOMSTAT's yearbook of the national economy), net-weight yields were published for individual grain crops for the crop years 1986-1989. These figures, along with the historical bunker-weight yields, provided the base to estimate conversions from net weight to bunker weight for the USDA estimate of 1990/91 crop yields. These bunker-weight yield estimates were then combined with GOSKOMSTAT's published 1990/91 crop area to arrive at the estimated bunker weight production. The table below contains USDA's April and May estimates of area, yield, and production for the 1990/91 Soviet grain crop.

USSR Grains: 1990/91 Area, Yield, and Production

Crop	Area ---- MHa ----		Yield --- T/Ha ----		Production ---- MMT -----	
	April	May	April	May	April	May
Wheat	47.5	48.2	2.27	2.24	108.0	108.0
Barley	26.0	26.1	2.19	2.34	57.0	61.0
Rye	10.5	10.4	2.00	2.02	21.0	21.0
Oats	10.5	10.7	1.67	1.68	17.5	18.0
Corn	4.0	2.8	3.50	3.47	14.0	9.8
Millet	3.0	2.9	1.50	1.21	4.5	3.5
Coarse grains	54.0	52.9	2.11	2.14	114.0	113.3
Buckwheat	1.8	1.8	0.83	0.88	1.5	1.6
Rice	0.7	0.6	4.00	4.00	2.6	2.4
Pulses	5.8	5.7	1.47	1.61	8.5	9.2
Other	0.2	0.3	1.60	1.67	0.4	0.5
Total misc.	8.5	8.4	1.53	1.63	13.0	13.7
Total grains	110.0	109.5	2.14	2.15	235.0	235.0

During the transition period in the reporting of Soviet yield and production figures, comparisons between harvest results of previous years and results of 1990 and future years will be complicated. The following reference table, consisting of GOSKOMSTAT net-weight and bunker-weight yield and production figures for individual crops for the years 1986-1989 and USDA estimates of bunker and net results for the 1990 crop year, has been compiled to aid in making comparisons.

In addition to the release of the 1986-1989 crop yields, net-weight production figures for total grains going back to 1976 have been published by the Soviets. This indicates that long-term net-weight results are a matter of official record. The switch by USDA to use net-weight for reporting of production and use will depend on the availability of long-term historical net-weight harvest results, broken down by individual crop. Until such information is available, USDA estimates will continue to be expressed in bunker-weight terms; however, net-weight estimates will be provided when available as a reference for comparison.

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TABLE 22

Soviet Grains: Area, Yield, and Production 1986–1990

Bunker and Net Weight Comparison

		1986 BNKR	1986 NET	1987 BNKR	1987 NET	1988 BNKR	1988 NET	1989 BNKR	1989 NET	1990 BNKR	1990 NET	
WHEAT	Area (MHA)	48.7	48.7	46.7	46.7	48.1	48.1	47.7	47.7	48.2	48.2	*
	Yield (T/HA)	1.89	1.78	1.78	1.66	1.76	1.64	1.94	1.83	2.24	2.11	*
	Prod (MMT)	92.3	86.6	83.3	77.4	84.4	78.8	92.3	87.2	108.0	101.7	*
BARLEY	Area (MHA)	30.0	30.0	30.7	30.7	29.7	29.7	27.6	27.6	26.1	26.1	*
	Yield (T/HA)	1.80	1.65	1.91	1.74	1.50	1.37	1.75	1.63	2.34	2.15	
	Prod (MMT)	53.9	49.5	58.4	53.4	44.5	40.6	48.5	44.9	61.0	55.9	
RYE	Area (MHA)	8.7	8.7	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.1	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.4	*
	Yield (T/HA)	1.76	1.59	1.86	1.66	1.84	1.68	1.87	1.70	2.02	1.84	
	Prod (MMT)	15.2	13.8	18.1	16.1	18.5	16.9	20.1	18.3	21.0	19.1	
OATS	Area (MHA)	13.2	13.2	11.8	11.8	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.7	*
	Yield (T/HA)	1.66	1.43	1.57	1.35	1.40	1.21	1.57	1.39	1.68	1.49	
	Prod (MMT)	21.9	18.9	18.5	15.9	15.3	13.3	16.8	15.0	18.0	15.9	
CORN	Area (MHA)	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.1	2.8	2.8	*
	Yield (T/HA)	2.95	2.95	3.23	3.23	3.61	3.61	3.71	3.71	3.47	3.47	*
	Prod (MMT)	12.5	12.5	14.8	14.8	16.0	16.0	15.3	15.3	9.8	9.8	*
MILLET	Area (MHA)	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	*
	Yield (T/HA)	0.95	0.89	1.42	1.31	1.21	1.11	1.48	1.35	1.21	1.12	*
	Prod (MMT)	2.4	2.2	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.9	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.3	
COARSE GRAINS	Area (MHA)	58.6	58.6	59.6	59.6	57.7	57.7	56.0	56.0	52.9	52.9	
	Yield (T/HA)	1.81	1.65	1.91	1.74	1.69	1.55	1.87	1.74	2.14	1.97	
	Prod (MMT)	105.9	96.9	113.7	103.8	97.5	89.7	104.8	97.2	113.3	104.0	
BUCKWHEAT	Area (MHA)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	*
	Yield (T/HA)	0.63	0.55	0.79	0.69	0.63	0.53	0.77	0.66	0.88	0.75	*
	Prod (MMT)	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.4	
RICE	Area (MHA)	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	*
	Yield (T/HA)	4.24	3.87	4.08	3.69	4.27	3.87	3.90	3.43	4.00	3.50	*
	Prod (MMT)	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.1	
PULSES	Area (MHA)	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.7	*
	Yield (T/HA)	1.17	1.04	1.55	1.37	1.38	1.23	1.61	1.46	1.61	1.46	
	Prod (MMT)	7.9	7.0	10.0	8.8	8.9	8.0	9.6	8.7	9.2	8.3	
OTHER MISC	Area (MHA)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	
	Yield (T/HA)	1.33	0.67	1.33	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.67	1.60	
	Prod (MMT)	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	
TOTAL MISC	Area (MHA)	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.4	
	Yield (T/HA)	1.29	1.14	1.60	1.40	1.47	1.30	1.60	1.43	1.63	1.46	
	Prod (MMT)	11.9	10.5	14.4	12.6	13.2	11.7	13.8	12.3	13.7	12.3	
TOTAL GRAINS	Area (MHA)	116.5	116.5	115.2	115.2	114.9	114.9	112.3	112.3	109.5	109.5	
	Yield (T/HA)	1.80	1.66	1.83	1.68	1.70	1.57	1.88	1.75	2.15	1.99	
	Prod (MMT)	210.1	194.0	211.4	193.8	195.1	180.2	210.9	196.7	235.0	218.0	

**/ published GOSKOMSTAT figure.*

BNKR = bunker weight (weight before cleaning and drying).
NET = net weight (weight after adjustment for moisture and trash).

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